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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS; —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., DECEMBER 9, 1857. NO. 25.

Select Poetry.

THOUGH CLOUDS OF SORROW LOWER.

BY FINLEY JOHNSON.

Though clouds of sorrow lower,
Let not reproach find vent;
But midst the darkness and the gloom
Learn thou to be content;
And with firm, unwavering faith,
Hope's bright sunshine borrow;
And recollect though dark to-day,
It may be fair to-morrow.

And give not way to vain regret,
It is no balm for woe;
It cannot close the hidden spring
From whence thy sorrows flow;
Forget not that afflictions deep
Are oft from heaven sent,
By God, to teach unto his flock
A lesson of content.

Then in your journey through this life,
If trials you should meet;
If thorns unnumber'd and untold
Spring up beneath your feet;
Look up, look up, above this earth
To heaven's starry scope;
And pray that pure and steadfast faith
May warm your soul with hope.

Then ne'er complain beneath your load,
Nor at your lot repine;
But let sweet faith around your heart
Its silken fetters bind;
Let holy feeling of content
Repose within your breast;
Murmur not at heaven's decree,
And leave to God the rest.

THE HARDEST CASE ON RECORD.

He took the ague badly,
And it shook him, shook him sorely;
Shook his boots off, and his toe nails;
Shook his teeth out, and his hair off;
Shook his coat all into tatters;
And his shirt all into ribbons;
Shirtless, coatless, hairless, toothless,
Minus boots, and minus toe-nails,
Still it shook him, shook him till it
Made him yellow, gaunt, and bony;
Shook him till he reached his death-bed;
Shook him till it shuffled for him
Off his mortal coil, and then it
Having made him cold as could be,
Shook the earth still down upon him;
And he lies beneath his grave-stone,
Ever shaking! shaking! shaking!

A Select Story.

A SCENE IN A JURY ROOM.

A THRILLING STORY.

I once had the extreme felicity of leaving my business to serve upon "*the Jury.*" I plead in all manner of ways for release, but to no effect.

I could not swear that I was deaf, nor blind, nor yet *non compos;* but did tell them that I had already formed an opinion. They asked me if my opinion would prevent me from receiving the testimony in good faith, and rendering a verdict according to it. I replied that of course I should weigh the evidence carefully, and be governed by it. I was then informed that I "would do."

The case to be tried was one of arson—then a capital offence—and the prisoner at the bar was a young man, named Charles Ambold, whom I had known from boyhood, and who was naturally one of the finest youths of the town where he resided. He had a widowed mother who depended upon him for support; and his circle of friends was large and choice. I was morally certain that he did not commit the crime; and hence, I am sure, that those who were friendly to him got me on the panel, and had me retained.

The trial commenced, and we twelve men took our seats in the jury box. I had a very respectable set with me—only there was one man whom I didn't like to see there. This was Moulton Warren. He was a dark-faced sinister looking fellow—at least to me. I knew that young Ambold had one fault. He had recently been addicted to drink, and had been known to visit disreputable houses. It was one of those houses that had been burned, for setting fire to which he had been apprehended.

Now I had often tried to persuade Charles Ambold from the course he was pursuing.—He had repeatedly promised me that he would reform, and as repeatedly had he broken away. I had often talked to him of his poor mother, until he had wept like a child; but the effect was not lasting. There was a power of temptation more effective than any influence I could wield. He would fall away into this evil companionship, and for a while his manhood was gone. One or two abandoned women had gained great power over him, and upon them he wasted much of his substance.

And I knew that this very man who was now upon the Jury—this Moulton Warren—was the one who had done more than all others to lead the poor youth away. It was Warren who had drank with him, and who had led him away to those abominable haunts of sin and pollution. Why was he upon the Jury? I could only account for it upon the ground that Charley still supposed him to be his friend. The poor scorched insect was still ignorant of the flame that scorched him. He really believed that Moulton Warren was his friend.

The trial commenced. The indictment set forth that Charles Ambold had "with malice aforethought," and with all sorts of wicked and felonious intent, set fire to a certain dwelling house, thereby endangering human life. This dwelling, as I have already intimated, was a low sink of iniquity, where the abandoned of both sexes were wont to congregate, and where the youthful prisoner had spent much of his time.

The evidence for the prosecution came on, and I was startled. One after another gave in their testimony, some of them very reluctantly, and I was frightened when I saw how plainly it all pointed to the prisoner as the guilty party. Several credible witnesses swore that they had heard him threaten to burn the house down, and others had heard him say repeatedly that *he wished* it was burned down! Then came several witnesses—three of the prominent citizens—who saw him lurking about the premises on the night of the fire.

With regard to the provocation on the prisoner's part for such a deed, it was proved upon his own admission that he had been ill treated there, and he had sworn to have revenge. And furthermore, it was proved that he had been heard to say that his salvation of soul and body depended upon the destruction of that house. Next came more testimony stronger still.

The fire had been set in a back basement room where shavings and other stuff for kindling were kept. Entrance had been gained through a back window, which had been partly pried open with a stout knife. This basement wall was of brick, and beneath the sash was found the blade of a knife which had been broken off in trying to raise it, (the sash.) It was recognized as belonging to the prisoner's knife. A maker of cutlery had made a knife to order for Ambold only a month previous, and he knew the blade at once, and swore to it.

But this was not all. The fire had been evidently set first to the shavings which lay upon the stone floor, but piled up against a wooden partition. This floor was damp, and some of the outer shavings even were not burned up. But just at the edge, where the fire commenced, lay a piece of paper, rolled up, and about half burned, and from the manner in which it lay, it was very evident that the fire had been set with it. This piece of rolled paper had been ignited by a match, a number of which were scattered around, and as soon as it was on fire it had been laid upon the floor with the burning end just in the shavings. Of course, these shavings were in a blaze instantly; but the paper torch being upon the damp stones, had not burned wholly up.

And this paper was found to be a part of a letter belonging to the prisoner! A letter which he had received from a friend of his (and a friend of mine) only a week before! That friend had to come forward and swear that piece of charred paper was a part of a letter he had written to the prisoner! This friend's name was Stephen Grant. He was a young merchant, and the letter had been written for the purpose of inducing Ambold to reform. Stephen tried hard to avoid testifying, for he knew, as did others, that the fire must have been set with that identical paper; he was summoned, and he could not deny his own chirography.

The case looked dark. Many witnesses were willing to testify to the prisoner's good qualities; but no one could swear that he was not dissipated and degraded. That house had been to him indeed, a region infernal.—Its destruction cried out for his bodily life; and its existence had long been eating away his soul. Poor Charley! I had before been sure of his innocence; but now I could only shake my head and pity him.

Finally he was allowed to speak for himself. He said he was innocent of the crime imputed to him. He said that he had threatened to burn that house down—that he had said about all that had been sworn to. And, furthermore, he was around the house on the night of the fire. He was not ten rods off the house when the flames burst forth, and he was one of the first to give the alarm.—He had uttered one cry of fire when he noticed where the flames must have originated, and the thought came to him if he were found there, he might be suspected of having set the fire, so he run away. He also said that three nights before the conflagration, he had been robbed in that house. His pockets had been robbed of everything in them, and his pocket-book, containing forty dollars in money, and some valuable papers had been taken. He had gone there on the night of the fire to try and persuade them to give him back his money and papers—or at least to get back what he could. When he got there he saw a man go in whom he did not wish to see, so he had hung around waiting for him to depart. He was around by the back of the building once—and that was an hour before the fire broke out. He knew nothing—nothing. He clasped his hands, and with his tearless eyes raised towards Heaven, he called on God to witness that he was innocent!

I have told you that I knew him well. I knew him so well, that from that moment I knew him to be innocent! I knew his very soul—I knew how free and open it was—ah, how sinfully so! I knew there was no falsehood in the story he had told us.

My boy is innocent! My boy is innocent!"

I heard the cry—and I saw an old woman sink back into the arms of a male companion. It was his poor old mother! Her heart was well nigh broken! Yet I saw that all this had but little effect upon the mass of spectators. The prisoner's course of dissipation; his many threats against the house—and the very fact of his having been robbed and abused there, were heavy against him.

The counsel for the prisoner made his speech which was labored and hard. He was foolish enough to intimate that if his client *was* around at the back part of the house more than once he must have been intoxicated. In short his plea had better been left out. The evidence he could not shake, and he did all he could to suppose evidence, some of it most absurd and ridiculous. I afterwards learned that Moulton Warren engaged that lawyer for the youthful prisoner! The government attorney made his plea.—It was plain, straight forward and very conclusive.

The judge finally gave his charge. He was fair and candid. He reviewed the evidence carefully, and pointed out such as bore heavily upon the case. He told us that if there was a lingering doubt in our minds we must give the prisoner the benefit. But I could plainly see there was no doubt in his mind.

We—the jury—were conducted to our room by an officer, and there locked up. A silence of some minutes ensued. Moulton Warren was the first to speak:—

"Well," he said "I s'pose there's no need of our being here a great while. Of course we all know that the prisoner must have set fire to the house!"

There was something in the manner of that man as he said this that excited my curiosity—I won't say it was suspicion then—only curiosity. He spoke with a forced effort at calmness which I at once perceived.—The more I looked at him the more I became strangely nervous and uneasy, wondered why he should be so anxious to be rid of the case, and have Ambold convicted. I knew that he had frequented that evil house, and that he had done much toward tempting Charley to dissipation. I knew that he was in that house on the night on which the prisoner was robbed—for Charley told me so when I visited him in his cell. I had then asked the unfortunate youth if he was sure Warren was his friend. O,—he was sure of it. He should have hunted him up on the night of his robbery, only they had told him Warren had gone.

By and by, the foreman proposed that we should each take up a piece of paper and write down our opinion, and then compare notes. I went to my hat, which I had placed upon a table with a number of others, and took out a sheet of paper. I had got half way back to the table when I found that I had made a mistake. I had got part of a letter from another man's hat. I was about to turn back when the name of the letter arrested my attention. I looked more closely and read—"Stephen Grant." Next I caught this sentence—

"And now, dear Charles, if not for your own yet for your mother's sake, let me hope you will do better.

I started as though a shot had struck me. I held in my hand the other half of the sheet which had been used to fire the burned house! I went to the table and found that I had taken it from Moulton Warren's hat! I looked to see if I had been observed—and I had not. I put the paper back, and then took one from my own hat, which was of the same pattern as the other, and placed by its side.

I returned to the table and sat down.—Warren was by my side. He had written his opinion, and took a knife from his pocket to cut it from the large sheet.

"Let me take your knife a moment, if you please," I said to him.

Without hesitation he did so. I took it—*it was Charles Ambold's knife—the large blade was gone!* With all the power I possessed I restrained my deep emotions, and having cut my paper I handed back the knife.

Why should he have the knife so boldly about him. I afterwards learned. He had not worn those pantaloons before since the night of the fire; and now he used the knife, probably, without the least remembrance of of the loss it had sustained, during a very peculiar piece of work, to the execution of which it was made subservient.

We talked some ten minutes, and I found that eleven of the jury were bent on rendering a verdict of guilty; though most of them were in favor of recommending the prisoner to mercy, Moulton Warren was decided. He had no mercy at all.

Presently I started up and pretended to be faint. I said I must go out a few minutes. I kicked at the door and the deputy sheriff came. He heard my plea and let me out.—As soon as we had gained a safe distance I told him all. He was astonished. He went away and when he came back, he brought the district judge and the sheriff. I told again what I had seen—that it was no mere suspicion. And I explained, too, Warren's manner in the jury room, his former connection with the prisoner, and his known character.

The officers went away, and at the end of ten minutes, they returned with a constable added to their number, and this constable had a freshly written instrument in his hand. The sheriff bade me point out the hat to them as soon as we entered the room.

The door of the room was opened, and I pointed them to the hat. The sheriff took it, and asked whose hat it was. Warren leaped to his feet and seized it, but was held back.

Word was instantly sent to the judge that the jury could not agree. They were discharged, and then Moulton Warren was searched. The knife was found upon him, and his behavior at once exposed his guilt.—The presence of that letter was accounted for by him in a dozen different ways within an hour.

A new jury was impannelled, and Charles Ambold was acquitted. Shortly afterwards Warren was tried, and it was plainly proved that he had set fire to the house, and that the woman who kept it was to have been burned up in it, as he had contrived to lock her into her room shortly after setting the fire. She had incurred his displeasure in various ways, and this was his revenge. Not only she, but two of her girls had suspected him from the first, but they dare not complain, for fear he would not be convicted, and would then be sure to murder them.

The hardened villian confessed his guilt after he had been condemned, and then it was that he told how he happened to be so careless in regard to the knife. It was he who had robbed Ambold, and when he took the old letter from his hat to use for a torch in setting the fire, he did not notice what it was, and even when that partly burned half had been exhibited in court, he had entirely forgotten that he had torn off the other half, and put it back in his hat, as he must have done. The letter had been found in Ambold's pocket-book, and he had kept it because in it the youth was warned against his influence. He confessed that he had held a slight idea of calling the writer to an account when it should become convenient. With regard to the knife, it was as I before stated. He took that from Ambold's pocket, and put it in his own; and on the night of the fire he used it to pry up the sash, and when he had broken it he put it back in his pocket and forgot it.

Thus was Charley saved—and saved from more than an ignominious death, too. He was saved to be a noble, virtuous man, and his mother once more took ample delight and joy in the love and tender care of her only child.

When Charles Ambold knew that Moulton Warren had expatiated his crime upon the gallows, he sat down and pondered upon his past life. The thought of his old companion being hanged, sent a strange thrill through his frame. But he was able to trace out, clearly and logically, this terrible result from the course of life the ill-fated man had pursued. He shuddered as he remembered how far he had gone in the same course himself; and he was able to see the only safe path for any youth.

Not only must he shun temptation—not only keep clear of even the appearance of vice, but, above all, he must shun evil companionship. A youth may make all the good resolutions thought can afford, but if he continues one evil companionship, he is not safe!

Interesting Miscellany.

A Word to the Girls.

We never expect to tire in interest or in labor for the girls. We see so much to hope for in relation to the young females of our country and so much that is defective in their education, that their interest—their good lies upon our heart like a perpetual inspiration. When we see girls educated in the schools of folly and fashion, selling themselves body and soul to the blandishments of the shop-keeper and mantua-maker, idling their young lives away in gossip and nonsense, taking early lessons in rouge-daubing and toilet gilding, talking seriously of matrimony in their early teens, looking forward to making a fortunate match, as their only hope and care in life, forgetting all that is greatest and best in their minds and hearts, ignoring all womanly aspirations and aims, giving no heed to the preparations for life's great duties and joys, my heart bleeds within me.—How many good people are trying to improve the homes of the world. How many are seeking to awaken in human hearts a better ideal of home life, a truer estimate of home virtue, a more thorough insight into home duties. How limited will be their success unless the hearts of the girls can be warmed with a burning zeal for improvement. Woman is the mistress, the presiding genius of home; and she must become true to herself, true to her womanly qualities of mind and heart, ere the homes of this world can be what they should be. She must cease to worship at the shrine of folly; she must cease to place her sole good in marriage; she must cease to regard herself simply as the doll or plaything of man; she must cease to desire to be his pet, or anybody's pet; she must cease to lean on father, brother, husband for support, for instruction. She must feel that she has a mind to be educated, a soul to be taught the way of duty. She must learn to be independent in her opinions, her actions, her duties and aims. Every girl should have some aim in life, and educate herself for some place and duty. Her eduction should be solid and thorough. Why should the boys be sent to college from fourteen to eighteen and the girls to a seminary or academy only as many months. Why should the boys be three or four years learning a trade or profession, and the girls never learn to do anything? Why should the boys be all their minority learning agriculture with the best books, instructions and experiences they can get, and the girls that are to be their wives be ignorant of everything that pertains to their future duties and trials? Why should it be the province of the boys to know much and the girls so little?

We want to see the girls of this age wake up to a new life and every one of them fix on some great attainment that they will secure. First of all let them aim to be true women, intelligent, self-reliant, virtuous, high-minded, sober, affectionate, thoughtful, loving, all that is truly lovely and nothing that is not, demanding of all their associates that they shall be honorable and respectful. Secondly, let them determine that they will know the most they can about the practical and useful duties of life, that their hands shall be taught to be useful and their minds active come what fortune may. Thirdly, let them learn how to preserve their health, to care and do for the sick, to be judicious managers of households, sick rooms, nurseries, gardens, dairies, and whatever falls to the common lot of men and women. Fourthly, let them learn to do something by which they could earn an honest and comfortable living were they thrown upon their own resources. Fifthly, let them read and acquire useful knowledge. With such efforts the girls of to-day may be glorious women for the next forty years.—*Valley Farmer.*

"TIME IS MONEY."—So says the good old adage. Those who squander it, therefore, squander money. And if a person has no moral right to waste his substance or spend his money in a way that neither profiteth him or his kind, he certainly has no moral right to spend the precious moments which God has given him, in a like profitless manner. Least of all, has the person who has no disposition to improve his own time, a right to ROB those who are inclined to make the most of a brief existence. And yet how many robbers of this class there are in the world. Men who would scorn to defraud a neighbor of his property, but who will enter the study, the office, or the work-shop, and detain the occupant from his business, by frivolous and profitless conversation, when they know, or might know or should know, that they are inflicting as serious an injury upon that individual and the community, as the highwayman. The latter takes money forcibly, against the will of the possessor, the former takes TIME in the same way, under the same circumstances. Morally, is not one just as bad as the other?

☞Fortune may often defeat the purposes of Virtue, yet Virtue in bearing affliction can never lose her prerogative.

A Mournful History.

We gave the particulars yesterday morning of two attempts of a woman, residing in the region of the Miami canal and Twelfth street, to commit suicide by throwing herself into the canal, but was dragged out both times by a party near at hand. A party conversant with her history, gives us a few incidents in her past life that are rather interesting. At the age of fifteen her father died in a village in Western New York, leaving a snug competence for both mother and daughters, sufficient to protect them from want for many years. Time soothed the grief of the widow and in a year or two she married a second husband, who soon appropriated all of the avails of the property, and left the orphans to work their own way in a cold and unfeeling world. At seventeen the would-be suicide of yesterday married an old bachelor, more for a home than affection, who in a year left her a widow with $10,000, deposited in money and securities in his brother's hands, and depending upon his honor to pay it over as it should be needed. In a year the brother reported the estate exhausted and bankrupt. Two or three years after the lady again married a widower, who left her at his death some $30,000 in money, stocks and property.

She was then wealthy enough, lived in good style; was a gay and beautiful woman in the prime of life. Honest and confiding, she trusted others to do her business, and as a consequence found herself houseless and penniless in a brief period. With little courage or energy she sought relatives at the West, and after buffeting about from one city to another, for a season, disheartened at the trials of the world, she married again in Cincinnati—not as before, with happy surroundings, but she wedded far beneath her former position, and year after year carried both deeper in the scale of degradation. The husband indulged daily in liquid potations that made him a brute; the wife attempted to drown present care and remembrance of the past in the bowl. From a decent home to a less comfortable one was a natural consequence, and from that to a shanty a necessity. Hard times came on apace; poverty and want made life a burthen, and sick, tired and desperate, she attempted destruction, as before related.—*Cincinnati Gazette, Nov.* 13.

A Passing Incident.

As a man of generous heart, from the country, was guiding, a few days since his load of hay to the market, we saw following him, and gathering the wisps of hay which dropped from the load, a poor woman and two lads, the latter of perhaps the ages of seven and nine years. Our attention was drawn especially to them, by observing that the man frequently took pains to throw whole handfuls of hay down the side of the load, in order, as was quite apparent, to convey in as quiet a manner as possible, sentiments of comfort to the hearts of these suffering poor. As our walk lay in the direction of the market, we were determined to witness the conclusion of this exhibition of sympathy and generosity. By-and-by the gleaning became so abundant, that the poor woman could refrain from her expressions of gratitude no longer; and, bursting into tears, she beckoned to the man to stop, and then in a manner which indicated both intelligence and a delicate sense of her wretched condition besought him to permit her to express a single word of thankfulness for his kindness. "Madame," said the man, "I too, have been in the vale of poverty and seen the time when a lock of hay has been considered a treasure. A friend, by an act of kindness, of less value in itself than the one I have done to you, saved me from despair, and made me hopeful for better days. Years have passed now, and a kind Providence has blessed me with a good farm and happy home. For years, as I have waked each morning, I have seemed to hear a sweet voice whispering, "This day *remember the poor.*" As he said this he raised the fork, and threw in the woman's arms as great a quantity as she and the lads could carry, and then drove onward, with a countenance expressive of the truth—"It is better to give than to receive." We turned from the scene to read again, and with greater profit than ever, the story of Ruth gleaning in the fields of the generous Boaz, and of the kindness of the reapers to the destitute and successful gleaner.

A RELIEF AGAINST CELIBACY.—In parts of France there is, among the female sex, a holy horror of being regarded as old maids; and as want of money is considered there the chief difficulty in obtaining a husband, resort is had to a novel expedient to relieve them of this disability. A late letter from Paris says that several female clubs have been formed in the departments of the Var and the Gironde for mutual relief against celibacy. The original club, after which the others were modelled, has been in existence for four years.—Each member pays 10f. monthly to the treasurer. These subscriptions produce annually 24,000f., to which is added the amount raised by two half-yearly lotteries, of which the prizes are composed of valuable articles, the gift of the members. The original club is composed of two hundred young ladies. At the end of the year the society is enabled to dispose of thirty or forty thousand francs, which serve to give a marriage portion to two or three of the members chosen by ballot. If the fortunate candidates are not married within a year the money returns to the common fund, and additional candidates are portioned the following year.

The members of the club continue to pay their subscriptions for ten years after their marriage, and are bound to facilitate by all means in their power the marriage of their former associates. The members of the association, married or single, are bound as long as they live to aid and succor their fellow-members under all circumstances. How it would shock the sensibilities of our American ladies to resort to such means as this to obtain husbands!

☞It has been finely observed by Mrs. S. C. Hall that "Men sacrifice others! women themselves!"

A Variety.

☞Farmers, read the address of the Hon. Edward Everett, on Agriculture, on the fourth page of this paper.

WORTHY OF NOTE—That the *Huntingdon Globe* contains a larger amount of useful and interesting reading matter than any other paper printed in the county.

☞*A Shocking bad husband.*—A man was arrested in New York, a few days ago, on the charge of biting off his wife's nose in a family fight.

☞A poet of a neighboring county thus immortalizes our beautiful river, the Juniata:

"Roll on loved Juniata, long hast thou ran, giving eels to old Huntingdon and freedom to man!"

☞A new-laid egg, broken into a cup of tea, coffee, or chocolate, and well beaten up, is an excellent ingredient in the breakfast of a person having a deficient appetite, and will be found very substantial.

"PAYING ATTENTIONS."—This is getting to be dangerous 'Out West,' the law gives damages for apparent breach of promise. The bachelors, however, obviate the difficulty by labelling their cards, "Good for this call only!"

A NOISE-LOVING CONSTITUENCY.—The people in one of the upper districts of Wisconsin, were represented in the last Legislature by a Mr. Gunn, but he not making noise enough, they have this year nominated a Mr. Cannon.

☞A widow said one day to her daughter: "When you are of my age, you will be dreaming of a husband." "Yes, mamma," replied the thoughtless little hussy, "for the second time."

SWEET SOUNDS.—The sweetest sound in nature is said to be the voice of the lady we love. Next to this is the man who cries "lobsters."

LOTS OF PIGEONS.—Four sportsmen of Clarksville, Tenn., killed 2,000 pigeons one day last week, at the pigeon roost, 14 miles from that place.

COMING DOWN.—Sugar is said to be selling now in the New Orleans (La.) market at 4½ cents per lb.; and molasses at from 18 to 20 cts. per gallon.

☞*A Lady* in Holmes county, Miss., hung herself a short time since, from mortification on account of her husband having been caught playing cards with a negro.

☞Why was Pharoh's daughter like a chairmaker? Because she got a little *prophet* from the *rushes* on the banks: So is a *broker* like Pharoh's daughter, then!

☞Old King Lear, in the play, when he was out in the storm, said in his apostrophe to the rain, wind, thunder and lightning:

"You owe me no subscription."

Wish we could say as much to all our readers.

☞Strong doses of coffee have recently been successfully administered in New York, (as an antidote to poison,) to a person who had taken four ounces of laudanum. He was aroused to consciousness from a deep sleep on the first application, and on repeating the dose was soon out of danger.

CLERICAL WIT.—The Rev. Dr. C——, of New York, is as noted for his wit as his eloquence. One of his friends recently remarked to him that the "currency was deranged."—"I should think it was," replied the doctor, "for we hear that *ten mills* do not make *one cent.*"

☞A countryman took his seat at a hotel table opposite to a gentleman who was indulging in a bottle of wine. Supposing the wine to be a common property, our unsophisticated country friend helped himself to it with the other gentleman's glass.—"That's cool!" exclaimed the owner of the wine, indignantly. "Yes," said the other, very solemnly, "I should think there was ice in it."

SINGULAR.—There is a curious fact said to exist a few miles south of Greencastle, Putman county, Ind., where there is a family of six, all having the same birth-day. The father and mother are each thirty-five years old—the children respectively, fourteen, eleven, eight and five years old. Their birthdays all come on the 17th of May.

☞Only one-tenth of the human body is solid matter. A dead body weighing one hundred and twenty pounds was dried in an oven till all moisture was expelled, and its weight was reduced to twelve pounds. Egyptian mummies are bodies thoroughly dried.—They usually weigh about eleven pounds.

GIRLS FOR THE WEST.—The Cincinnati (Ohio) Gazette says:—"The great want in the West is of domestics. Send us the girls who are willing to work in the kitchen—tidy handy, willing girls, and we will find employment as fast as they can come; but of the class of girls with trades, who want waiting on, we have quite enough in the West already."

PUNCTUATION—That is, putting the stops in the right places—cannot be too sedulously studied. We lately read, in a country paper, the following startling account of Lord Palmerston's appearance in the House of Commons: "Lord Palmerston then entered on his head, a white hat upon his feet, large but well polished boots upon his brow, as dark cloud in his hand, his faithful walking-stick in his ene, a meaning glare saying nothing. He sat down."

☞It is stated that Dan Clark, one of the New Hamshire Republican U. S. Senators, has purchased a second hand revolver to aid him in the discharge of his official duties at Washington. We do not know whether or not this fact had any influence upon the city authorities at Washington; but we notice that, since the announcement of Clark's purchase, the councils of that city have passed an ordinance imposing a fine of not less than twenty dollars upon any person convicted of carrying deadly or dangerous weapons.

A HOUSE FOUND EIGHTEEN FEET BELOW THE EARTH'S SURFACE.—During the excavation of a street in Lovensville, Indiana, last Tuesday, the workmen came across the remains of a cabin eighteen feet below the surface of the earth. This wonderful subterranean house was about twelve feet in length, formed by upright posts set in the ground, and boarded up with oak puncheons, secured by wooden pins. The posts, puncheons and pins were partially decayed, but still stuck together. Within the wall were found portions of an old fashioned spinning wheel, a wooden maul, several pairs of boots and shoes, and the identical charred stick which the former occupants of the house had used to punch the fire with.—*St. Louis Republican, Nov.* 14.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, December 9, 1857.

New Advertisements.

☞Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Cassville Seminary. This Institution has passed into new hands. Its prospects are quite good.

☞Executor's Notice, by James Gifford.

☞Change of Time, by J. J. Lawrence, Acting Superintendent.

☞Orphans' Court Sale of Real Estate, by David Hicks.

The Latest News.

The latest Foreign news is Liverpool dates to the 25th ult. The Banks of England and France are both gaining bullion rapidly.—The pressure on the Bank of England was gradually diminishing, and there were signs of a relaxation in the discount market.—Money was about 6@7 per cent. on the Stock Exchange. The financial crisis was beginning sensibly to effect Russia. At Hamburg and Stockholm large money institutions had been formed to assist commercial men and sustain public credit. At Liverpool flour had an advancing tendency—wheat, 2@3d. higher, the improvement being chiefly on fair and middling qualities.

There was a great loss of property by fire, in Philadelphia, on Monday morning. The forwarding house of Davis & Steel, late Brigham & Co., Market street, with a large amount of goods, was almost completely destroyed. The Allegheny House adjoining was also injured, and the furniture had all been hurriedly removed, destroying much of it. The four story building adjoining the forwarding house on the east was also partly destroyed. Loss from $30,000 to $40,000.

Business is gradually reviving in the cities, and money is more abundant in the streets.

Many of the manufactories in the East as well as in the West are again in operation. The truth is, there is an abundance of hard money in the country, and it will not lie idle long.

The Sugar Cane growers of Illinois have called a State Convention. It is announced that the growing of the plant in that State, and its manufacture into syrup has been quite successful.

Dr. Jacob Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Utah, has written a letter to the Indian bureau, dated Fort Laramie, October 26, 1857, in which he states that the troops would leave there on the evening of that day, and that he and his party would follow on the morrow. He says that they met no hostile Indians between Fort Laramie and Fort Kearney. A report had reached him that a portion of the Utah Indians are Mormons, and that Brigham Young boasts that he has several Indian tribes in his service, and ready to take up arms against the United States. The doctor says that, in the course of a few weeks, he will know the truth of this report.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—An Institute will be held in Alexandria, commencing on Thursday evening December 17th, and it will continue during the remaining part of the week. The Teachers of Porter, Walker, West, Morris Franklin and Warriors Mark districts are respectfully invited to attend. School directors and citizens generally are always welcome visitors.

Competent men are engaged to lecture, and a good meeting is anticipated.

PENNMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.— Mr. C. M. Ligget, will open a School in this borough for the purpose of giving lessons in Double Entry Book-Keeping, Penmanship, and Stylographic Card making. His specimens are equal to any we have ever seen.—His circulars will announce the location of his room and the time of commencing.

☞An Act passed the last Legislature, providing, that whenever legislation is desired, by which the "*title, sale, rents, issues* or profits" of *real estate* may be affected, notice thereof shall be given by advertisement for six weeks in a newspaper of the proper county, the last publication to be at least ten days before the application is presented.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.—*Hunt's Merchant's Magazine*, which has earned a fame for practical common sense, says that the only method of making money scarce is that which we adopt of making debt plenty, by which money is made *relatively* scarce. Two thirds of our currency is debt. It is a mad system of kitting between the banks and their customers, and an enormous superstructure of debt is built thereon, keeping almost every trader in danger of bankruptcy. There is nothing else the matter with the business of the country. Trading on borrowed capital is the base of our commerce.

Of all the wholesale merchants of New York city, it was reported last week that only fifteen had been able to keep above water, and beyond the necessity of suspension or the humiliating position of asking for an extension. For a term, at least, the lesson will be salutary. People begin to see the beauties of the "pay as you go" plan. The creditors especially are making a bold resolve to shorten the credits of customers. The prices have fallen and will fall still lower, till they accord with the true representative of value.

SINGULAR BUT TRUE.—It is said that a wealthy merchant of Camden, N. J. having lately put in his window a notice declaring that the proprietor of the establishment wished to enter the marriage state with a young woman or a widow, his store has since been thronged with fair customers, who linger long and trade liberally.

The Baltimore Congressmen.

The palpable denial of the right of suffrage to large numbers of the citizens of Baltimore, at the recent election, has called attention to the admission of the Congressmen selected from the districts, composed of the wards of that city. That the people of those districts did not have the opportunity of declaring their will, in the selection of their representatives, is beyond question. A number of the Southern papers, in view of these facts, contend that the elected members are either not entitled to certificates, or should be rejected by Congress. The Louisville *Democrat* uses the following emphatic language on the subject:

"Two members of Congress from Baltimore, will present themselves to the next House of Representatives. We shall see if that body will recognize members elected by fraud and violence; where there was no such thing as free suffrage. The rest of the Union will hardly consent with patience to have their interests voted upon by a Baltimore mob.—There is no provision in our institutions that allows Plug Uglies and "Babics," to send members to Congress. The country will expect that this matter shall be looked into. It is time, high time, that this point was settled. If a Congressional District surrenders the laws and Constitution under which they live, to the control of irresponsible mobs of lawless ruffians, let them keep their representatives at home, and make a Congress of their own, to legislate for Baltimore, We protest against their taking a hand in the legislation for the country. Congress need not go behind the poll-books to see that there was no election in Baltimore. The transactions of the day set apart for the free expressions of the voters at the polls, was a horrid mockery; a satire upon our professions of freedom. The account will be gloated over by the enemies of free government, as the infallible symptom of the decline of free institutions."

Congress will not be at a loss for a precedent, in refusing seats to Messrs. Davis and Harris, the gentlemen returned from Baltimore. The late Congress declared the seat of Mr. Whitfield, of Kansas, vacant, because it was alleged, and perhaps correctly, that he had received illegal votes although there was no candidate in opposition to him.

Where the Money come from.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Argus, in his letter of the 24th inst., says: "It is rumored here, and with the appearance of truth, that certain prominent Republican leaders in Ohio, New York, and Massachusetts, have placed themselves in a very unpleasant and criminal position.—The story is, and for the truth of which I understand an investigation will be demanded by the Democratic members of the Ohio Legislature—and they now have a majority—that these Republican leaders applied to the officers of the Ohio Life and Trust Company for a loan of a half million of dollars, to be used in carrying the October election in Pennsylvania—feeling confident, could they succeed in that, then the election of Colonel Freemont to the Presidency was a certain and sure thing; and they offered to guarantee the Company the repayment of the loan with the bonus in the way of interest. The officers of the Company declined to loan the money on those terms, but consented to do so if the gentlemen from Ohio (they holding the highest offices in the State) would hypothecate Ohio State bonds to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars. It is now alleged that the bonds of the State to that amount were so hypothecated, and that this money—five hundred thousand dollars—was spent to carry Pennsylvania at the October election.

The Democrats of your State must all remember how flush the opposition were with funds about that time, so much so that in your city they even offered a judge of elections of one of your wards thousands of dollars to betray his trust, and how hundreds of speakers were paid all expenses to canvass the State; and these facts seem to confirm the truth of the current rumor.

OLD AND BLOODY ENGLISH LAWS.—"Under the shop lifting act," says Sir William Meredith, addressing the House of Commons, in 1777, "One Mary Jones was executed, whose case I shall just mention. It was about the time when press-warrants were issued on the alarm about Frankland Islands. The woman's husband was pressed, their goods seized for some debt of his, and she with two small children, turned into the streets a begging. 'Tis a circumstance not to be forgotten, that she was very young, (under nineteen,) and remarkably handsome. She went to a linen draper's shop, took some coarse linen off the counter, and slipped it under her cloak. The shopman saw her, and she laid it down. *For this she was hanged.* Her defence was, 'that she had lived in credit, and wanted for nothing, till the press-gang came and stole her husband from her; but since then she had no bed to lie on—*nothing to give her children to eat, and they were almost naked!* and perhaps she might have done something wrong, for she scarcely knew what she did.' *The parish officers testified to the truth of this story.* But it seems there had been a good deal of shop-lifting about Ludgote; an example was thought necessary (by the judges,) and this woman was hanged for the comfort and satisfaction of some shopkeepers in Ludgate street. When brought to receive sentence, she behaved in such a frantic manner, as proved her mind to be in a desponding and distracted state, *and the child was sucking at her breast when she set out for Tyburn (gallows.")*

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.—Drinkers of whiskey now-a-days may be benefitted by the following:

A whole family in Bradford, Mass., have been committed to the jail in Lawrence, every member being addicted to the grossest habits of intemperance. The family consisted of a mother, aged 55; eldest son, 28; another, 21; the youngest 16 years of age, and a sister of the mother. The eldest son died on Sunday, in prison, of delirium tremens, and the youngest is in a very critical state. The father died some months since in the same manner.

The Marengo (Iowa) Visitor says a young child, *but six years of age*, died with delirium tremens at "Brush Run." The father a short time since, was put to jail for selling whiskey, and during his incarceration his wife made whiskey "meat and drink" for herself and child. The wife finally fell down stairs and killed herself, and the child was shortly after attacked with all the symptoms of delirium tremens, with which it died.

THE KANSAS CONSTITUTION.

The following is said to be a carefully prepared synopsis of all its provisions. We also give the schedule accompanying the constitution:

ORDINANCE.

The ordinance with which the constitution begins, proposes the relinquishment of the right of the State to tax Government lands within the State on the grant by government of four sections of land in each township to the State for school purposes, the grant of all salt springs, &c., the payment to the State of five per cent. of the proceeds of all public lands sold in the State, the grant of 72 sections of land for the use of a seminary, and alternate sections of land on two lines of railroad through the State, one North and South, and the other from the Missouri river westward, to aid in the construction of such roads.

PREAMBLE.

The preamble recites the circumstances of the formation of the Constitution, and the style of the State. Art. 1. Fixes the State boundaries. Art. 2. Provides that no county on the Missouri or Kansas rivers shall be reduced to less than 20 miles square, and no other to less than 500 square miles. The powers of the government are to be Legislative, Executive and Judicial.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 1. The Governor shall hold office two years. 2. Governor to be elected; returns to be sent to House of Representatives; contested elections to be determined by Legislature. 3. Governor shall be 30 years of age, a citizen of the United States 20 years, and the State 5 years, and shall not hold the office more than 4 in 6 years. 4. His salary to be fixed by law. 5. He shall have command of the Military of the State. 6. He may require information from the Department. 7. May convene the Legislature in emergencies. 8. Shall inform the Legislature as to the state of the Government, and recommend measures for their action. 9. Shall see that the laws are executed. 10. May grant reprieves or pardons. 11. All commissions shall be in the name of the State, and sealed. 12. The seal of the State to be kept by the Governor. It shall be the present territorial seal until otherwise ordered. 13. Vacancies not provided for to be filled by the Legislature. 14. The Secretary of the State to be elected for two years. 15. All bills passing the Legislature to be presented to the Governor, to be signed or returned with his objections. 16. Resolutions, except in certain cases, to be signed by the Governor. 17. A Lieutenant Governor to be elected, and (18) in case of the death of the Governor, to act in his stead.—19. Lieutenant Governor to be President of the Senate. 20. A State Treasurer and Auditor to be elected to serve two years. 21. A Sheriff, Coroner, Treasurer, &c., to be elected in each county.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 1. The Legislature to consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. 2. No U. S. officers, except postmasters, or persons holding a lucrative office under the State to be eligible; or (3,) any person convicted of a penitentiary offence, or guilty of embezzling the funds of the State. 4. The members of the House to be elected for two years, and (5,) of the Senate for four years. 6. Senators at the first session to draw lots, one half to serve two years and the other four. 7. The number of Senators not to be less than 13 nor more than 33; and (8,) the members of the House not less than 39 nor more than 100. 9. Fixes the style of the laws. 10. Each house may determine its own rules. 11. May punish disorderly behaviour by fine or imprisonment. 12. Each House shall keep a journal.—13. Neither shall adjourn for more than three days without *the consent of the other.* 14. *The two Houses* shall elect officers. 15. A majority of either House shall constitute a quorum. 16. Compensation of members to be fixed by law. 17. Bills may originate in either house. 18. Legislature to provide for filling vacancies in either House. 19. To sit with open doors. 20. Every law to embrace only one subject. 21. Every act to be plainly worded. 22. Legislature to meet every two years. 23. Shall provide for enumeration of inhabitants and apportionment of Representatives. 24. The Legislature shall not grant divorces, &c., but shall confer such powers on the Courts by general law. 25. Due diligence shall be exercised by all civil officers in the rendition of fugitives from service or labor in other States. Then follows an apportionment for members of the first Legislature—44 Representatives and 19 Senators.

JUDICIARY.

SEC. 1. The judicial powers to be vested in a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, Chancery Courts, Courts of Probate, &c. 2, 3 and 4. Supreme Court, to consist of a Chief Justice and two Associates; the Court to have appellate jurisdiction only, and to hold two sessions annually at the seat of Government. 5. May elect a Clerk and Reporter. 6. State to be divided into circuits. 7. Defines extent of jurisdiction of Circuit Courts. 8. A Circuit Court to be held in each county twice each year. 9. The Legislature may establish Courts of Chancery, and (10,) in each county a Court of Probate. 11. A competent number of Justices of the Peace shall be elected in each county. 12. Compensation of Judges to be fixed by law. 13. The Chief Justice and Associates to be elected by the electors of the State, Circuit Judges by their respective Circuits, and Chancery Judges by the Chancery Divisions. 14. Vacancies to be filled by the Governor. 15. The Supreme Court Judges to hold office six years, and to be classified so as to make one election every two years; Circuit and other Judges to be elected for four years. 16. Clerks of Circuit and Probate to be elected in each county. 17. Judges to be conservators of the peace in their respective jurisdictions. 18. Fixes the style of legal process. 19. There shall be an Attorney-General of the State elected, and a sufficient number of District Attornies, to hold office four years. 20. Vacancies in these offices or clerks of Courts to be provided for. The House of Representatives to have the sole power of impeachment. 22. Impeachment to be tried by the Senate. 23. The Governor and all civil officers to be liable to impeachment.

The Slavery clause of the Constitution, which is to be stricken out or retained as the people may determine at the election on the 21st inst., we copy entire, as follows:—

SLAVERY.

SEC. 1. The right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction, and the right of the owner of a slave to such a slave and its increase, is the same and as inviolable as the right of the owner of any property whatever.

SEC. 2. The Legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of the owners, or without paying the owners, previous to their emancipation, a full equivalent in money, for the slaves so emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to the State from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any of the United States or Territories, so long as any person of the same age or description shall be continued in slavery by the laws of the State: *Provided*, That such person or slave be *the bona fide* property of such emigrants: *and, provided also*, That laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction into this State of slaves who have committed high crimes in other States or Territories. They shall have power to pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a public charge. They shall have power to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, to provide for them necessary food and clothing, to abstain from all injuries to them, extending to life or limb; and in case of their neglect or refusal to comply with the direction of such laws, to have such slave or slaves sold for the benefit of the owner or owners.

SEC. 3. In the prosecution of slaves for crimes of higher grade than petit larceny, the Legislature shall have no power to deprive them of an impartial trial by petit jury.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall maliciously dismember or deprive a slave of life, shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted in case the like offence had been committed on a free white person, and on the like proof, except in case of insurrection of such slave.

RIGHTS OF SUFFRAGE.

SEC. 1. Every male citizen of the United States, resident of the State one year and of the county three months, shall be entitled to vote. 2. Voting to be by ballot. 3. Electors privileged from arrest during attendance at elections. 4. No elector to be required to do militia duty on the day of election. 5. No elector shall lose his residence by reason of absence, from the State on business. 6. No person in the military or other service of the United States shall by reason of such service be denied a resident of the State. 7. No person not qualified as an elector shall be elected or appointed to office. 8. The Legislature may exclude convicts from voting. 9. General elections to be held on the day and year fixed by the Legislature.

FINANCE.

SEC. 1. Taxation shall be uniform. 2. Sufficient to be levied annually to meet the expenses of Government. 3. Extraordinary expenses may be met by laws, but these shall never exceed $500,000, and such loans shall provide for an annual tax to meet the interest, to be continued until the debt is paid. 4. The Legislature may borrow money for the purpose of repelling invasion, &c. 5. No scrip or evidence of debt shall be issued for any other purpose than the foregoing. 6. State, school, religious and charitable property shall be exempt from taxation. 7. Money shall be paid out of the Treasury only in pursuance of appropriation by law. 8. *Statements of the receipts* and expenditures to be published with the laws, at each session.

REVENUE.

SEC. 1. Revenue bills must originate in the House of Representatives. 2. Taxable property shall pay tax in proportion to its value. 3. The Legislature may levy an income tax, and tax trades, professions, &c. 4. Lands to be classified in three classes, and an *ad valorem* tax assessed. 5. A capitation tax shall be paid by every able bodied male citizen over 21 and under 60 years. 6. Railroad incomes from gifts of public land may be taxed 10 cents on the $100. 7. No lotteries shall be authorized as a source of revenue. 8. Donations of lands or money from the General Government shall be regarded as a source of revenue.

PUBLIC DOMAIN AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

SEC. 1. The Legislature shall provide against the waste or damage of the public lands, and for the security of the proceeds. 2. A liberal system of internal improvements shall be encouraged, and the Legislature shall ascertain and make appropriations for proper objects.

CORPORATIONS.

SEC. 1. Corporations may be formed under a general law. 2. No corporation shall take private property without the consent of the owner. 3. The Legislature shall provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and restrict their power of taxation, borrowing money, &c. 4. Banks of deposit and exchange may be incorporated but they shall not issue paper money. 5. One Bank of discount and issue with not more than two branches may be established, but the act of incorporation shall not take effect until submitted to and approved by a vote of the people. 6. The bank and branches to be mutually liable for all the debts of each other, the stockholders liable to an amount equal to their stock, and no law shall be passed in any way sanctioning a suspension of specie payments. 7. The State shall not be a stockholder in any bank or other corporation, nor shall the credit of the State be loaned to any person or corporation.

MILITIA.

SEC. 1. The militia shall embrace all able-bodied male citizens between 18 and 45 years, except such as may be exempt. 2. Citizens opposed to bearing arms may pay such equivalent as may be prescribed. 3. All militia officers to be elected by their several companies, battalions, regiments, &c.

EDUCATION.

SEC. 1. Schools and the *means* of knowledge shall be forever encouraged. 2. The Legislature shall preserve the lands donated to the State for school purposes, and faithfully apply the funds derivable therefrom. 3. Free common schools shall be established in every township in the State. 4. The Legislature shall make appropriations from the State Treasury for the support of schools, whenever the other funds are insufficient, and (5,) shall pass laws for their government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEC. 1. Lecompton shall be the seat of Government until otherwise ordered. 2. Persons chosen or appointed to office under the State, shall take oath faithfully to perform their duties. 3. The laws, records, judicial proceedings, &c., shall be kept and conducted in the English language. 4. Aliens who may become *bona fide* residents, shall enjoy the same rights as native-born citizens. 5. County seats only to be removed on a vote of the citizens. 6. All property owned by the wife at her marriage, or acquired afterward by gift or devise, shall be her separate property, and laws be passed for its registration and protection. 7. The privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections and punishing bribery and improper practices. 8. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it and adhering to its enemies.

The Declaration of Rights is similar to the Declarations of all our other State Constitutions.

The following is said to be the schedule adopted by the Kansas Constitutional Convention:

Schedule.

SEC. 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent State Government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims, and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, except the bill incorporating banks, by the last territorial Legislature, shall continue as if no such change had token place, and all processes which may have issued under the authority of the Territory of Kansas shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the State of Kansas.

SEC. 2. All laws now of force in the Territory of Kansas, which are not repugnant to this Constitution, shall continue and be of force until altered, amended, or repealed by a Legislature assembled by the provisions of this Constitution.

SEC. 3. All fines, penalties, and forfeitures accruing to the Territory of Kansas shall inure to the use of the State of Kansas.

SEC. 4. All recognizances heretofore taken shall pass to, and be prosecuted in the name of the State of Kansas; and all bonds executed to the Governor of the Territory, or to any other officer or court, in his or their official capacity, shall pass to the Governor and corresponding officers of the State authority, and their successors in office, and for the use therein expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; and all the estates or property, real, personal, or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialties, causes in action, and claims or debts of whatsoever description, of the Territory of Kansas, shall inure to and vest in the State of Kansas, and be sued for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent that the same could have been by the Territory of Kansas.

SEC. 5. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen before the change from a territorial to a State Government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment in the name of the State of Kansas; all actions at law and suits in equity which may be pending in the courts of the Territory of Kansas at the time of the change from a territorial to a State Government may be continued and transferred to any court of the State which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

SEC. 6. All officers, civil and military, holding their offices under the authority of the Territory of Kansas, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the State.

SEC. 7. This Constitution shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States at its next ensuing session; and as soon as official information has been received that it has been approved by the same, by the admission of the State of Kansas as one of the sovereign States of the United States, the president of this convention shall issue his proclamation to convene the State Legislature at the seat of Government within thirty-one days after publication. Should any vacancy occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, in the Legislature, or other office, he shall order an election to fill such vacancy: *Provided however*, in case of refusal, absence, or disability of the president of this convention to discharge the duties herein imposed on him, the president *pro tempore* of this convention shall perform said duties; and in case of absence, refusal, or disability of the president *pro tempore*, a committee consisting of seven, or a majority of them, shall discharge the duties required of the president of this convention.

SEC. 8. The Governor and all other officers shall enter upon the discharge of their respective duties as soon after the admission of the State of Kansas as one of the independent and sovereign States of the Union as may be convenient.

SEC. 9. Oaths of office may be administered by any judge, justice of the peace, or any judge of any court of record of the Territory or State of Kansas, until the Legislature of the State may otherwise direct.

SEC. 10. After the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, whenever the Legislature shall think is necessary to amend, alter, and change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors at the next general election, two-thirds of the members of each house concurring, a vote for or against the calling of a convention; and, if it appear that a majority of all the citizens of the State have voted for a convention, the Legislature shall, at its next regular session, call a convention, to consist of as many members as there may be in the house of representatives at the time, to be chosen in the same manner, at the same places, and by the same electors, that choose the representatives; said delegates so chosen shall meet within three months after said election, for the purpose of amending, revising, or changing the Constitution.

SEC. 11. Before this Constitution shall be sent to Congress for admission into the Union as a State, it shall be submitted to all the white male inhabitants of this Territory for approval or disapproval, as follows: The president of this convention shall, by proclamation, declare that on the 21st day of December, 1857, at the different election precints now established by law, or which may be established as herein provided in the Territory of Kansas, an election shall be held, over which shall preside three judges, or a majority of three, to be appointed as follows: The president of this convention shall appoint three commissioners in each county in the Territory, whose duty it shall be to appoint three judges of election in the several precints of their respective counties, at which election the Constitution framed by this convention shall be submitted to all the white male inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas in the said Territory upon that day, and over the age of twenty-one years, for ratification or rejection, in the following manner and form: The voting shall be by ballot. The judges of said election shall cause to be kept two poll-books by two clerks, by them appointed. The ballots cast at said election shall be endorsed "Constitution with slavery," and "Constitution with no slavery." One of the said poll-books shall be returned within eight days to the president of this convention, and the other shall be retained by the judges of election, and kept open for inspection. The president, with two or more members of this convention, shall examine said poll-books; and if it shall appear upon said examination that a majority of the legal voters cast at said election be in favor of the Constitution with slavery, he shall immediately have the same transmitted to the Congress of the United States, as herein before provided. But if, upon such examination of said poll-books, it shall appear that a majority of the legal votes cast at said election be in favor of the "Constitution with *no* slavery," then the article providing for slavery shall be stricken from the Constitution by the president of this convention, and no slavery shall exist in the State of Kansas, except that the right of property in slaves now in this Territory shall in no manner be interfered with, and shall have transmitted the Constitution so ratified to the Congress of the United States, as herein before provided. In case of the failure of the president of this convention to perform the duties, by reason of death, resignation, or otherwise, the same duties shall devolve upon the president *pro tem.*

SEC. 12. All officers appointed to carry into execution the provisions of the foregoing sections shall, before entering upon their duties, be sworn to faithfully perform the duties of their offices; and, on failure thereof, be subject to the same charges and penalties as are provided in like case under the territorial laws.

SEC. 13. The officers provided for in the preceding sections shall receive for their services the same compensation as is given to officers for performing similar duties under the territorial laws.

SEC. 14. Every person offering to vote at the aforesaid election upon said Constitution shall, if challenged, take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to support this Constitution, if adopted, under the penalties of perjury under the territorial laws.

SEC. 15. There shall be a general election upon the first Monday in January, 1858, at which election shall be chosen a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, State Treasurer, and Members of the Legislature, and also a member of Congress.

SEC. 16. Until the Legislature elected in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution shall otherwise direct, the salary of the Governor shall be three thousand dollars per annum; and the salary of the Lieutenant Governor shall be double the pay of the State Senator; and the pay of Members of the Legislature shall be five dollars per diem until otherwise provided by the first Legislature, which shall fix the salaries of all officers other than those elected by the people at the first election.

SEC. 17. This Constitution shall take effect and be in force from and after its ratification by the people, as herein before provided.

☞It appears that a large proportion of the whole capital of the Bank of Pennsylvania was held by females and religious societies, being regarded as one of the very safest investments that could be made.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Opening of the Session.—Both Houses fully organized.

U. S. CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

The weather to-day is charming, and the opening of Congress has attracted dense crowds in the galleries of both houses and other parts of the Capitol. The greeting between the members and their friends served to render the scene pleasantly exciting.

Senate.

On the roll being called fifty senators answered to their names. The Senate was called to order by the Secretary, who read a letter from Mr. Breckinridge, Vice President, stating that he would not be able to reach Washington at the commencement of the session.

On motion of Mr. Benjamin, a resolution was adopted that the oath required by the Constitution be administered by Mr. Bright, the oldest member present.

Messrs. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and Mr. Clark, of New Hamshire, new members, were sworn in and took their seats.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for President *pro tempore* of the Senate, when Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, was chosen and being conducted to his seat returned his acknowledgements for the honor conferred.

The usual resolutions were adopted for the appointment of committees to inform the House and the President of the United States that the Senate was organized and ready for the transaction of business.

The Senate then went into Executive session and confirmed the nomination by the President of George W. Bowman, editor of the Bedford *Gazette*, as Superintendent of Public Printing.

After the Executive session the Senate adjourned without transacting any further business.

House of Representatives.

Two hundred and twenty-one members answered to the call of the House.

A quorum of members being thus ascertained to be present, the House proceeded to the election of the Speaker.

Mr. Orr, was nominated by Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, and Mr. Grow by Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts.

On the ballot the vote stood as follows:—

Mr. Orr,	128
Mr. Grow	84
Scattering	13

The announcement of the result was greeted with applause.

The Clerk appointed Messrs. Stephens and Banks as a committee to conduct Mr. Orr to the chair. The oath of office was administered by Mr. Giddings

On assuming the chair Mr. Orr expressed his thanks for the honor conferred upon him. The delicate and responsible duties of the chair, he said, would be comparatively light if he should be so fortunate as to secure the co-operation of the members in despatching business, and in upholding the dignity of the House. He promised to administer the rules which may be adopted with firmness and impartiality. The great business confided to them by the people admonished them to cultivate a patriotism as expansive as the Confederacy itself. He cherished the hope that the public business would be transacted so as to promote the interests and happiness of the entire people, and the constitution would be maintained in its integrity and that their legislation would quicken the greatness and glory of our common country.

The members were then sworn in, advancing in delegations for that purpose.

Murder of a Child.

We often hear of examples, says the Boston *Post*, of the barbarous treatment of negroes at the South, but the details of an alleged child murder, by Mrs. Decker, of Staten Island, are the most revolting we ever heard of. It seems the child was taken from Mr. Pease's house of industry, in New York city, and the following is his evidence in a libel suit which Mrs. D. has instituted against one of the city papers:

"I first heard of her death when I was on the way to her residence, to take the child away; I was two miles from her residence when I was told of the child's death; on arriving at this island, I went directly to Long Neck, where Mrs. Decker resides; I inquired for the child, and was informed that it was dead; I went into a little room off and found her laid out; the clothes she had on were principally those she had brought from the house of industry; she was so wasted as to be scarcely recognizable; the justice of the peace caused the child's clothes to be taken off; we found her feet blistered, and Mr. Decker said they were made so by his wife's putting the child's feet in the oven, after she had been out of doors; we found the child's arms all blackened, as though they had been severely beaten; not only the arms, but the back and the legs; she was marked all over, the lower part of the back the skin was off, likewise on both elbows, and one of the knees; her appearance shocked me as I had never been shocked by any exhibition of a body, dead or alive; she had been dead three hours; the bruises were black, and in some, the blood had apparently settled under them; as to the skin on the back of the child, a piece was off nearly as large as the palm of my hand, as if flayed off; that on the back seemed as if it had been knocked off by a blow; I believed the wounds were inflicted recently, because a person in the plaintiff's house, in Mr. Decker's presence, said that they saw Mrs. Decker, when the child was creeping on its hands and knees to the privy in the yard, come up and kick her over; there was also a bruise on the back of the neck, which a young lady in the house said was from a blow; the body was laid out on a board; its only grave clothes was a little white sack, which it wore from the Five Points house of industry; there was very great excitement in the neighborhood, and the people had talked of her cruelty to the child for several months; the weather was freezing nights and thawing days."

The above case has been decided by a jury, and Mrs. Decker was awarded the sum of *six cents damages*. So much for her libel. She is yet to be tried for the murder of the child.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Southern mail, which arrived this evening, brings the Mobile *Register* of the 30th ult. That paper learns that a rumor was received at New Orleans by the Daniel Webster, that the steamer Fashion had landed Gen. Walker and his band of filibusters in Nicaragua, and was on her way back to New Orleans.

☞Flour sold at Cincinnati, December 7, at $4, receipts large. Hogs $5@$5 15 for 200 lbs. to 250 lbs. average.

Line upon Line--Here and There a Little

☞Flour at Pittsburg, Dec. 7, was dull and declining at $4,05 superfine on wharf, and $4 from store—extra $4,55@$4,75.

STILL THEY COME.—Mrs. Eclaris Thomas has our thanks for a handsome mess of pudding and sausage.

NOT A CANDIDATE.—We have been informed that WM. P. SCHELL, Esq., will not be a candidate for Speaker of the Senate.

☞A young widow, who edits a paper in a neighboring State, says: "We do not look as well to day as usual, on account of the non-arrival of the *mails*."

LUMBER.—Students will be taken at the Cassville Seminary and payments can be made in lumber. Address JOHN D. WALSH, Cassville, Huntingdon county, Pa. *

☞We learn, with pleasure, that the Scott Infantry of Huntingdon Furnace, have signified their intention to attend the Inauguration of Governor PACKER.

TO GROCERS.—Students will be taken at the Cassville Seminary and payments can be made in all kinds of Groceries. Address JOHN D. WALSH, Cassville, Huntingdon, county, Pa. *

LEFT FOR PARTS UNKNOWN—four of our *patrons*—into us about $40. Our black book is almost full. As soon as we can find room, the list with comments by our Devil, will be published.

☞Dr. WM. A. SMITH, of Ebensburg, has been appointed by President Buchanan, to the office of Inspector of Drugs in the Philadelphia Custom House, at a salary of from $1200 to $1400 a year.

☞The Mayor of Pittsburg, on Friday last, received notice that *sixty* emancipated slaves would be sent to Pittsburg from New Orleans, with one year's provisions. They were liberated by will of Baker Woodruff, and to be sent to Pennsylvania.

☞We have never heard the farmers of Buffaloe Valley express more satisfaction with the prospect of the Wheat crop, than they do this season.—*Lewisburg Chronicle.*

Perhaps that iron man is somewhere in the neighborhood.

TO FARMERS.—Students will be taken at the Cassville Seminary and payments can be made in Meat, Apples, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Flour, Buckwheat, &c. Address JOHN D. WALSH, Cassville, Huntingdon county, Pa. *

A VALUABLE CROP.—The Ohio wool clip is estimated to exceed that of 1856 by at least 3,000,000 pounds. The counties in the centre of that State are now as famous for their fine wool as they formerly were for their great crops of wheat. The estimated value is $6,000,000.

☞WM. P. SCHELL, Esq., the gentleman the opposition were going to *shell-out* at the late election, was in town last week. Though but a small man, his election in this district has satisfied the people that he can run *some* when he gets his blood up.

MISSOURI WINE.—In Missouri there is a German colony occupying nearly a whole county, where the vine is the principal object of culture. The vintage this year is reported to have been remarkably successful, and the yield will be about 100,000 barrels of wine.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—Wood, the regularly nominated candidate for Mayor, was defeated at the election on Monday of last week, and Tierman, independent Democrat, elected by over 2000 majority. It is alleged that the influence of the Government office-holders in the city, was against Wood.

☞Our friend and patron, J. B. BUTTS, late of Franklin township, this county, we see by the Bellefonte papers, has taken the "Conrad House" in that place, and refitted and otherwise improved it in handsome style. Our friends should not fail to stop with Jerry when they have occasion to visit Bellefonte—his accommodations are said to be "tip top."

DEPARTURE OF U. S. TROOPS.—On Monday last, a detachment of United States troops, numbering 219 men, left Carlisle Barracks, under the command of Lieut. Lee. Their present destination, we believe, is California, but eventually they will join the army under Gen. Harney, and aid in subduing the Mormons.

☞The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, says: "The precise destination and mission of Gen. Walker, the filibuster, are still a profound mystery, notwithstanding the general impression that he has gone back to Nicaragua. Do not be surprised if it should turn out that the Nicaragua story is only a 'blind,' to conceal an enterprise of a different sort, and, instead of turning up at San Juan, look out for an expedition to Mexico, in the interest of Santa Anna, to help capsize the Government of General Comonfort."

INDIAN OUTRAGES IN TEXAS.—The Belton (Texas) Independent records further Indian depredations in that vicinity. On the 11th ult., they stole and drove away over 100 horses. One cavallado of about 80 in number, was taken from within 3 miles of Gatesville, the county seat. A party started in pursuit. Mr. Lewis, son-in-law of Moses Jackson, Esq., was killed on Pecan Bayou, near Camp Colorado, by Indians, or men disguised as such. Others had been attacked by them, and there was a general disposition among the settlers to leave, unless immediate assistance was sent them.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDITOR OF THE GLOBE: I intend to review the educational affairs of each school district in this County, and to present them as they are, in their merits and their deficiencies—with-holding praise where it is unmerited, and repooof where it cannot correct.

West township is by incident first brought to our view. The time has been when several of the upper districts presented a livelier interest, a more vigorous effort, and a fairer prospect than West; but recent developments are indicating to her rivals, a disposition to become the banner district. The first indication was a disposition to employ experienced teachers for the prominent schools of the district. At several schools the citizens showed an unusual liberality, by contributing and raising the teachers' salaries quite above that fixed by the directors. A teachers' Institute was held at the "Green Tree" on the 19th, 20th, and 21st ult., which has given rise to an *educational mass-meeting* appointed for the 11th inst. The institute had a larger attendance, and a happier termination than any that I have attended in this county.

On arriving at the place of meeting, we found the school hall tastefully ornamented, and an unusual interest on the part of the citizens.

It being a local institute, the number of teachers was not large, but we were more than compensated by the spirit manifested by those who did attend. The time happened to be the most inclement days of the season, yet a large circle of fashionable ladies and gentlemen were in attendance—even surpassing our largest county institutes. A choir of singers, with the melodeon accompaniment, lent enchantment to the occasion.

The day exercises consisted chiefly of lectures upon different branches of study, while those of the evening, referrred to the whole subject of education. These discussions called out men of means and influence who have not, heretofore, taken a prominent stand pro or con, our educational system. On the third, Saturday, I offered a motion for final adjournment, at 3 o'clock P. M., which was negatived unanimously, ladies and gentlemen voting. Mention is made of this circumstance, only to show the spirit of the meeting. The evening session was larger than any of the former. The subject of a Central high-school for the district was brought up for discussion. In it everybody seemed to be interested, and the discussion was all upon one side.

A committee was appointed to report upon its utility and practicability, on Christmas night. Since that, the undersigned has received a note from the Committee, stating their intention to report on the 11th inst., and they also issue a call for an educational mass-meeting, which will be something new in our county. We have had our institutes, and our associations, but a voluntary coming together of the people to deliberate on the improvement of our system of popular education, is another thing.

Rev. Mr. CURRAN will be present, and lecture upon the subject. A large meeting is anticipated. Its results will be given to the public.

West township with its Central high-school, its eleven common schools, its intelligent directors, its accomplished teachers, and its abundant means for the promotion of all, will not easily be surpassed.

NO. II.

Walker township, having been recently severed from Juniata, has only five schools, and these are all within the fertile valley which embraces nearly the whole territory of the district. In a district where the face of the country is traversed by ridges and water courses, a sparce population often has a demand for more schools than men's liberality will support with cheerfulness. But Walker has no such hindrance to contend with: a clear course is now open for that district to show what merits there are in the present system of Common Schools. As far as our knowledge extends, the directors of the district are loyal to the school interest; but men everywhere are liable to err in the means for promoting that interest. The spirit of the present board leads us to anticipate an improved state of affairs; and there is a necessity for it. The school buildings are ordinary and the furniture inconvenient.—But what is true of this district, in this respect, is generally true. The present staff of teachers have entered upon their duties with an ambitious cheerfulness. Several of them in this, their first trial, will demonstrate, that age and experience are not always necessary to success.

The district is well suited to the new idea of grading common schools, i. e. to the establishing of a central school where the advanced scholars may enter, and receive instruction in the higher branches of an English education. This subject will be discussed at a more convenient time, and a full examination of it, by the directors, is hoped for.

With an entire conciliatory spirit towards this district, we still think that there is not a sufficient life and vitality existing, to render the schools as efficient as they easily can be made. We hope the teachers and directors will enable us to give Walker a prominent place in our next annual report. The influence of the teacher should not be limited to his own school room. He should consider the educational interests of the district—the means by which the whole system can be promoted—the chief hindrances in the way of a speedy reformation—the great and increasing demand for eminently practical teachers—the unbounded field of literature over which he has an opportunity to travel—the strong ties of interest which bind his profession to the whole community: let him do this fairly, and his efforts shall not fail of success.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

A CHANCE TO GET A HUSBAND.—Ladies, don't get excited, be easy, prepare for the contest calmly and with a determination to win. There is in town at the present time a gentleman worth picking up, and who has no serious objections to being picked up by a young lady (18 to 30) of good common sense, reasonably good looking, not ashamed to work in the kitchen when necessary, plenty of "rocks" no objections. The gentleman is of good size, good looking, unimpeachable character, in the prime of life, and has what is of great importance these times, the "rocks" to fix up a house in good style. A few of a xx will secure our influence.

GAME IN THE WEST.—The Oquawka (Ill.) Spectator of the 13th ult., says—"A party hunt, in which about fifty persons participated, came off in this vicinity on Thursday of last week. The amount of game killed far exceeds that of any previous hunt of this character. The 'Count' reached *five thousand five hundred and thirty-four*—of which the party chosen by THAD. KINSLOE made 3,646, and SIM. CARL's party 1,888. "Our side" got badly whipped—but the reason was not want of *skill*, it was purely want of *luck*."

A man was cured of hydrophobia in Italy lately by swallowing vinegar, in mistake for a medical potion. A physician at Paqua heard of this, and tried the remedy on a patient; he gave him a pint of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at sunset, which cured him.

A NEW CURE FOR CANCER.—A man by the name of Edgar Fluker, has forwarded to the Alabama Jeffersonian, a new recipe for the cure of those painful excrescences, cancers. The remedy is cheap, and easy of obtaining and applying, and cannot possibly do any harm. It is simply to hold a toad or frog, either dead or alive, to the affected part for the space of one hour, repeating the application as occasion may require. With six frogs Mr. Fluker says he cured a very painful cancer upon his nose, of six year's standing, and now considers himself sound and well.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PREMIUMS
AWARDED THE GLOBE JOB OFFICE
AT THE LATE FAIR FOR
THE BEST
CARD, BLANK & HANDBILL
PRINTING.

Highly Important!

CHARLES HARKNESS & SON, *Wholesale Clothiers*, 308 Market Street, (South-east Corner of Fourth Street,) PHILADELPHIA,

Have determined to CLOSE OUT their ELEGANT STOCK of new Style Fall and Winter Clothing, at an IMMENSE REDUCTION on the regular prices.

Wholesale Buyers will do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity.

N. B.—Notes of all SOLVENT BANKS taken at PAR.

October 28, 1857-3m.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, Dec. 7, P. M.—Breadstuffs are dull. The export demand for Flour is extremely limited, and the only transactions are 1000 barrels at $5 per barrel for superfine, and $5.25 extra. Small sales to the retailers and bakers from $5 to $6 for common and extra brands, and $6.25@6,50 for fancy lots. Rye flour dull at $4,25, Corn Meal $3 per barrel.

GRAIN.—Wheat unsettled, and 5@10c. ₿ bu. lower.—Sales at $1 for inferior, $1 15@1 24 for reds, and $1 20@1 30 for white of fair and prime quality. Rye steady at 75c. for Delaware, and 75@80c. for Penn'a., mostly at 78c. Corn dull, at 79@81c. for old yellow, afloat; 77@80c. in store, and 58@65c. for new. Closing sales, 77@78c. for old, and 60@62c. for new. Oats dull at 34@37c., closing at at former figure, which is a decline. Barley, 70@75c. for Penn'a., and New York at 90c. Barley malt at $1 10.

MARRIED.

In this borough, on the 6th inst., by Rev. D. Shoaff, Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS and Miss LOU. RAHM, both of Huntingdon.

At Mr. J. S. Miller's Hotel, on the 2nd inst., by Rev. A. B. Still, Mr. T. A. W. WEBB, and Miss ANNA M. HAMM, both of Allenville, Mifflin county, Pa.

On the 1st inst, by H. Clay Weaver, Esq., Mr. Henry E. BENNER of Mifflin county, Pa., and Miss REBECCA WEAVER of Williamsburg, Blair County, Pa.

J. S. LIGGETT & CO.,
FLOUR DEALERS,
and Commission Merchants for the sale of Grain, Seeds, and Produce generally, keep constantly on hand the best qualities of *Southern Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and St. Louis brands Flour.* Orders faithfully filled at the market prices of the day. Nos. 69 and 70, Water street, Pittsburg, Pa.

December 2, 1857-3m.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE of VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. By virtue of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, I will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, 23d day of December, 1857, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following Real Estate, late of John Conrad, Esq., deceased, to wit:

ONE LOT OF GROUND, at McAlavy's Fort, in the township of Jackson; bounded on the North, West, and South by lands of Robert McBurney, and on the East by lands of the said McBurney, now occupied by Wm. Hunt, containing ONE HALF ACRE, more or less, and having thereon erected a TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, part of which is now occupied as a Store house; Stable, Wood house and other improvements.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest from the date of the confirmation; to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

N. B. Possession of the said property will be given on the first day of April next. The rents due or to become due under the lease of the said property to Wm. Hunt, are reserved from the effect of the sale of the said property.

JOHN JACKSON, Trustee.

December 17, 1857.

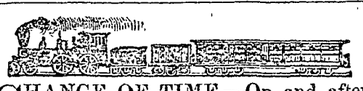
A FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Huntingdon, I will offer at Public Sale, in the borough of Huntingdon, on SATURDAY, 26th December, 1857, at 1 o'clock, p. M., the following described Real Estate of Alexander Gwin, dec'd, to wit:

A Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in the township of Henderson, in the county of Huntingdon, adjoining land of John McCahan's heirs, Christian Couts, Samuel Friedley, John Simpson and Elisha Shoemaker, containing 225 acres, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, of which there are about 150 acres cleared, having thereon a large frame bank barn, log dwelling house, apple orchard, a good well of water, &c. Said tract of land is distant from Huntingdon two miles, a public road leading from Huntingdon to Ennisville passes through it, and on the east it is bounded by Stone Creek; said farm is well adapted to raising stock, having a large quantity of meadow thereon.

TERMS OF SALE.—One fourth of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, the balance in three equal annual payments with interest, payable annually, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

JAMES GWIN,
Guardian of the minor children of Alexander Gwin, and Charles A. Gwin. December 2, 1857.

DR. T. A. LYON, Dentist,
SHADE GAP, Huntingdon county, Pa.
November 11, 1857.



CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after THURSDAY, 10th inst., the Passenger Train on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Road will leave Huntingdon at 8.00 A. M. and 4.00 P. M., and arrive 1.10 P. M. and 7.35 P. M.

J. J. LAWRENCE,
Acting Superintendent.

Huntingdon, December 9, 1857.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of MARY GILLILAND, dec'd.—All persons interested are hereby notified that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of MARY GILLILAND, late of Tell township, Huntingdon county, dec'd., and all persons having claims or demands against said estate will present them without delay, and those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment. JAMES GIFFORD, *Executor.*

December 9, 1857.*

ORPHANS' COURT SALE of REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, I will expose to public sale on the premises, on WEDNESDAY the 30th day of DECEMBER, next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

All that certain Farm and Tract of Land, situate in Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of James Colegate on the north, bounded by Big Aughwick creek on the east, lands of Simon Gratz and George Swartz on the south, and lands of Price's heirs on the north, containing 160 ACRES, more or less, about 100 acres of which are cleared, and having thereon a log DWELLING HOUSE, log barn, and other improvements. Said property is about 2¼ miles from Orbisonia, and about 3 miles from Shirleysburg.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

Attendance will be given by DAVID HICKS,
Guardian of John Flasher and Jacob Flasher.

December 9, 1857.

CASSVILLE SEMINARY.
ONLY $19 50 PER QUARTER.

THE NEW FACULTY.

M. McN. WALSH, *Principal,*
Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Herr KARL BOCKENHEIM,
Prof. of German Language and Literature.
M. EUGENE CHIVANT,
Prof. of French and Piano Music.
JAMES W. HUGHES,
Prof. of Mathematics, etc.
Mrs. M. McN. WALSH, *Preceptress,*
Grecian Painting, Botany, History, etc.
Miss E. FAULKNER,
Monocromatics, Painting, Drawing, etc.
Miss ANNIE M. GAY,
Piano Music and French.
Miss JENNIE M. WALSH,
Primary English.

☞This Institution has lately fallen into new hands, and the present owners are determined to make it a first class school. The majority of the new faculty are already on hand, and students will be received as soon as they wish.

Young ladies and gentlemen intending to go to school will do well to write to us before concluding to go elsewhere. *There is no cheaper, and we believe there will be no better school now than ours.*

Both sexes are received, all branches are taught, and students can enter at any time. For other information address John D. Walsh, Cassville, Huntingdon county, Pa.

December 9, 1857.

HOUSE, LOT, and OUTLOT, for sale. The subscriber, intending to move West in the Spring, offers for sale the house and lot now occupied by him in the borough of Huntingdon. The lot fronts 50 feet on Washington street, running back 200 feet to Mifflin street, on which is a two-story house well finished, a kitchen, wood house, well of water at the door, and a stable.

Also, a FOUR ACRE OUT-LOT, on Stone Creek, near the borough, now in timothy.

If the above property is not sold before the 28th of December inst., it will on that day be offered at public sale.

Terms made known on application to the subscriber.

December 2, 1857. THOS. L. STATES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at Marklesburg, Huntingdon county, at one o'clock, p. m., on SATURDAY, the 19th of December, 1857, the entire stock and fixtures in and about the store lately occupied by David H. Campbell. The whole will be sold together. Persons wishing to purchase, can examine the stock in the meantime.

Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale, or previously, on application to the subscriber.

JOHN H. WINTRODE,
Assignee of D. H. Campbell.

Marklesburg, Dec. 2, 1857.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—JACOB NUMER'S ESTATE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the fund or assets in the hands of A. L. Grim, administrator of Jacob Numer, late of Huntingdon Borough, dec'd, will attend at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 26th of December, next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for that purpose; and all persons are required to present their claims before such Auditor at that time or be debarred from coming in for a share of such assets or fund. A. W. BENEDICT, Auditor.

December 2, 1857-4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the fund in the hands of Graffus Miller, Esq., Sheriff, arising from the sale of the Real Estate of the Cassville Seminary, will attend for that purpose at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Thursday, December 24th, 1857, at 10 o'clock, a. m. All persons are required to present their claims before such Auditor at that time or be debarred from coming in for a share of such fund.

December 2, 1857. A. W. BENEDICT, Auditor.

SHERIFF'S SALE IN PARTITION.—By virtue of sundry orders issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on

WEDNESDAY, 30TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, the following Real Estate, to wit:

A Tract of Land in Clay township in said county, bounded by lands of John Rohrer, Charles Rinehart and others, containing 101 acres and 130 perches, more or less, now occupied by Jacob States, having thereon erected a log house and barn, and other improvements.

Also, another Tract of Land adjoining the one above described, adjoining lands of Caleb Brown and Robert Madden, containing 70 acres and 130 perches, more or less, a part of which is cleared but no buildings thereon, in pursuance of proceedings in Partition to No. 54 April Term 1857.

Also, a Tract of Land adjoining the tract first above described, containing 195 acres and 30 perches and allowance, more or less, now occupied by John Baker, having thereon erected a log house and barn.

TERMS.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance to be secured by the mortgage or judgment bond of the purchaser at such time as may be agreed upon, on the day of sale, in pursuance of proceedings in Partition to No. 33 April Term 1857.

GRAFFUS MILLER,
Dec. 2, 1857. Sheriff.

TO INVALIDS.—Dr. Hardman,
Analytical Physician.—Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart—Formerly Physician to the
CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL,
Also to *Invalids Retreat*, Author of "*Letters to Invalids*,
IS COMING! See following Card.

DECEMBER APPOINTMENTS.

DR. HARDMAN, Physician for the disease of the Lungs, (formerly Physician to Cincinnati Marine Hospital,) will be in attendance at his rooms as follows:

Huntingdon, "Jackson's Hotel," Tuesday, December 15.
Lewistown, ... " 16.
Hollidaysburg, ... " 14.

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Larryngittis and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by Medical Inhalation, lately used in the Bromton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies, is to get at the disease in the direct manner.—All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicine directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathes inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells, and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines. The reason that Consumption, and other diseases of the lungs, have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they have never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs, and yet were applied to the stomach. Their action was intended to be local, and yet, they were so administered that they should only act constitutionally, expending their immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the foul ulcers within the lungs were unmolested. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple, that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient.

Other Diseases Treated.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation, I usually find them *promptly curable.*

Prolapsus and all other forms of Female Complaints, Irregularities and Weakness.

Palpitation and all other forms of Heart Disease, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of stomach and bowels, &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.

☞No charge for consultation. [Sept. 9, 1857.

POSTSCRIPT!

President's Message.

The President's Message was read yesterday, and we give this morning the Kansas part of it. The whole shall appear in the next GLOBE.

It is unnecessary to state in detail the alarming condition of the Territory of Kansas at the time of my inauguration. The opposing parties then stood in hostile array against each other, and any accident might have relighted the flames of civil war. Besides, at this critical moment, Kansas was left without a governor by the resignation of Gov. Geary.

On the 19th of February previous, the territorial legislature had passed a law providing for the election of delegates on the third Monday of June, to a convention to meet on the first Monday of September, for the purpose of framing a constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. This law was in the main fair and just; and it is to be regretted that all the qualified electors had not registered themselves and voted under its provisions.

At the time of the election for delegates, an extensive organization existed in the Territory, whose avowed object it was, if need be, to put down the lawful government by force, and to establish a government of their own under the so-called Topeka constitution. The persons attached to this revolutionary organization abstained from taking any part in the election.

The act of the territorial legislature had omitted to provide for submitting to the people the constitution which might be framed by the convention; and in the excited state of public feeling throughout Kansas an apprehension extensively prevailed that a design existed to force upon them a constitution in relation to slavery against their will. In this emergency it became my duty, as it was my unquestionable right, having in view the union of all good citizens in support of the territorial laws, to express an opinion on the true construction of the provisions concerning slavery contained in the organic act of Congress of the 30th May, 1854. Congress declared it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." Under it Kansas, "when admitted as a State," was to "be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

Did Congress mean by this language that the delegates elected to frame a constitution should have authority finally to decide the question of slavery, or did they intend by leaving it to the people that the people of Kansas themselves should decide this question by a direct vote? On this subject I confess I had never entertained a serious doubt, and, therefore, in my instructions to Gov. Walker of the 28th March last, I merely said that when "a constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."

In expressing this opinion it was far from my intention to interfere with the decision of the people of Kansas, either for or against slavery. From this I have always carefully abstained. Intrusted with the duty of taking "care that the laws be faithfully executed," my only desire was that the people of Kansas should furnish to Congress the evidence required by the organic act, whether for or against slavery; and in this manner smooth their passage into the Union. In emerging from the condition of territorial dependence into that of a sovereign State, it was their duty, in my opinion, to make known their will by the votes of the majority, on the direct question whether this important domestic institution should or should not continue to exist. Indeed, this was the only possible mode in which their will could be authentically ascertained.

The election of delegates to a convention must necessarily take place in separate districts. From this cause it may readily happen, as has often been the case, that a majority of the people of a State or Territory are on one side of a question; whilst a majority of the representatives from the several districts into which it is divided may be on the other side. This arises from the fact that in some districts delegates may be elected by small majorities, whilst in others those of different sentiments may receive majorities sufficiently great not only to overcome the votes given for the former, but to leave a large majority of the whole people in direct opposition to a majority of the delegates. Besides, our history proves that influences may be brought to bear on the representative sufficiently powerful to induce him to disregard the will of his constituents. The truth is, that no other authentic and satisfactory mode exists of ascertaining the will of a majority of the people of any State or Territory on an important and exciting question like that of slavery in Kansas, except by leaving it to a direct vote. How wise, then, was it for Congress to pass over all subordinate and intermediate agencies, and proceed directly to the source of all legitimate power under our institutions?

How vain would any other principle prove in practice! This may be illustrated in the case of Kansas. Should she be admitted into the Union, with a constitution either maintaining or abolishing slavery, against the sentiment of the people, this could have no other effect than to continue and to exasperate the exciting agitation during the brief period required to make the constitution conform to the irresistible will of the majority.

The friends and supporters of the Nebraska and Kansas act, when struggling on a recent occasion to sustain its wise provisions before the great tribunal of the American people, never differed about its true meaning on this subject. Everywhere throughout the Union they publicly pledged their faith and their honor, that they would cheerfully submit the question of slavery to the decision of the *bona fide* people of Kansas, without any restriction or qualification whatever. All were cordially united upon the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, which is the vital principle of our free institutions. Had it then been insinuated from any quarter that it would be a sufficient compliance with the requirements for the organic law for the members of a convention, thereafter to be elected, to withhold the question of slavery from the people, and to substitute their own will for that of a legally ascertained majority of all their constituents, this would have been instantly rejected. Everywhere they remained true to the resolution adopted on a celebrated occasion recognizing "the right of the people of all the Territories—including Kansas and Nebraska—acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whether the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without slavery, *and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.*"

The convention to frame a constitution for Kansas met on the first Monday of September last. They were called together by virtue of an act of the territorial legislature, whose lawful existence had been recognized by Congress in different forms and by different enactments. A large proportion of the citizens of Kansas did not think proper to register their names and to vote at the election, for delegates; but an opportunity to do this having been fairly afforded, their refusal to avail themselves of their right could in no manner affect the legality of the convention.

This convention proceeded to frame a constitution for Kansas, and finally adjourned on the 7th day of November. But little difficulty occurred in the convention, except on the subject of slavery. The truth is that the general provisions of our recent State constitutions are so similar—and, I may add, so excellent—that the difference between them is not essential. Under the earlier practice of the Government, no constitution framed by the convention of a Territory preparatory to its admission into the Union as a State had been submitted to the people. I trust, however, the example set by the last Congress, requiring that the Constitution of Minnesota "should be subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State," may be followed on future occasions. I took it for granted that the convention of Kansas would act in accordance with this example, founded, as it is, on correct principles; and hence my instructions to Gov. Walker in favor of submitting the constitution to the people, were expressed in general and unqualified terms.

In the Kansas-Nebraska act, however, this requirement, as applicable to the whole constitution, had not been inserted, and the convention were not bound by its terms to submit any other portion of the instrument to an election, except that which relates to the "domestic institution" of slavery. This will be rendered clear by a simple reference to its language. It was "not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." According to the plain construction of the sentence, the words "domestic institutions" have a direct as they have an appropriate reference to slavery. "Domestic institutions" are limited to the family. The relation between master and slave and a few others are "domestic institutions," and are entirely distinct from institutions of a political character. Besides, there was no question than before Congress, nor indeed has there since been any serious question before the people of Kansas or the country, except that which relates to the "domestic institution" of slavery.

The convention, after an angry and excited debate, finally determined, by a majority of only two, to submit the question of slavery to the people, though at the last, forty-three of the fifty delegates present affixed their signatures to the constitution.

A large majority of the convention were in favor of establishing slavery in Kansas.—They accordingly inserted an article in the Constitution for this purpose similar in form to those which had been adopted by other territorial Conventions. In the schedule, however, providing for the transition from a territorial to a State government, the question has been fairly and explicitly referred to the people, whether they will have a constitution "with or without slavery." It declares that, before the constitution adopted by the convention "shall be sent to Congress for admission into the Union as a State," an election shall be held to decide this question, at which all the white male inhabitants of the Territory above the age of 21 are entitled to vote. They are to vote by ballot; and "the ballots cast at said election shall be endorsed 'constitution with slavery,' and 'constitution with no slavery.'" If there be a majority in favor of the "constitution with slavery," then it is to be transmitted to Congress by the President of the Convention in its original form. If, on the contrary, there shall be a majority in favor of the "constitution with no slavery," "then the article providing for slavery shall be stricken from the constitution by the President of this convention;" and it is expressly declared that "no slavery shall exist in the State of Kansas, except that the right of property in slaves now in the Territory shall in no manner be interfered with;" and in that event it is made his duty to have the constitution thus ratified, transmitted to the Congress of the United States for the admission of the State into the Union.

At this election every citizen will have an opportunity of expressing his opinion by his vote, "whether Kansas shall be received into the Union with or without slavery," and thus this exciting question may be peacefully settled in the very mode required by the organic law. The election will be held under legitimate authority, and if any portion of the inhabitants shall refuse to vote, a fair opportunity to do so having been presented, this will be their own voluntary act, and they alone will be responsible for the consequences.

Whether Kansas shall be a free or a slave State must eventually, under some authority, be decided by an election; and the question can never be more clearly or distinctly presented to the people than it is at the present moment. Should this opportunity be rejected, she may be involved for years in domestic discord, and possibly in civil war, before she can again make up the issue now so fortunately tendered, and again reach the point she has already.

Kansas has for some years occupied too much of the public attention. It is high time this should be directed to far more important objects. When once admitted into the Union, whether with or without slavery, the excitement beyond her own limits will speedily pass away, and she will then for the first time be left, as she ought to have been long since, to manage her own affairs in her own way. If her constitution on the subject of slavery, or any other subject, be displeasing to a majority of the people, no human power can prevent them from changing it within a brief period. Under these circumstances, it may well be questioned whether the peace and quiet of the whole country are not of greater importance than the mere temporary triumph of either of the political parties in Kansas.

Should the constitution without slavery be adopted by the votes of the majority, the rights of property in slaves now in the Territory are reserved. The number of these is very small; but if it were greater the provision would be equally just and reasonable. These slaves were brought into the Territory under the constitution of the United States, and are now the property of their masters.

This point has at length been finally decided by the highest judicial tribunal of the country—and this upon the plain principle that when a confederacy of sovereign States acquire a new territory at their joint expense both equity and justice demands that the citizens of one and all of them shall have the right to take into it whatsoever is recognized as property by the common constitution. To have summarily confiscated the property in slaves already in the Territory, would have been an act of gross injustice, and contrary to the practice of the older States of the Union which have abolished slavery.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED!—FIRST ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS
FISHER & McMURTRIE

Would respectfully announce to their numerous friends, and public, that they have just received from the East a most beautiful assortment of FALL and WINTER Goods; embracing every variety of new styles, such as Valencia Plaids, Plaid Ducals, Oriental Lustres, Gala Plaids, Tamese Cloth, Poplins striped, and plaid, ombre striped DeLaines, French Merino, Printed DeLaines, Bayadere Stripes, Argentine, Coburg, Mohair and Madonna Cloths, Shepherd's Plaids, French Blanket, Bay State, Long and Square Broche Shawls, Gents' Travelling ditto, French Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Satinettes, Jeans, Tweeds, &c.

Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Talmas, Cloaks, Chenille Scarfs, Dress Trimmings, Ladies' Collars, Brilliants, plain and spriged Swiss, Victoria Lawn, Nainsooks, and every variety of white Goods. Hats, Caps, and Bonnets of every variety and style.

We have a full stock of Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, Wood and Willow ware, which will be sold on such terms as will make it the interest of all to call and examine.

Groceries can be had lower than the high prices which have been maintained heretofore.

We also deal in Plaster, Fish, Salt and all kinds of Grain and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequaled by any.

We deliver all packages or parcels of merchandise *Free of Charge* at the Depots of the Broad Top and Penn'a Rail Roads.

Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1857.

BANK NOTES AT PAR! AT THE HARDWARE DEPOT!

The subscribers have again returned from the East, with an enlarged stock of

Hardware,	Mechanics' Tools,
Cutlery,	Hollow-ware,
Paints,	Saddlery,
Oils,	Coach trimmings, &c. &c.

With an endless variety of modern inventions and improvements.

Having purchased our goods at wholesale chiefly from manufacturers, we are enabled to sell wholesale and retail—extremely low.

☞Bank Notes taken at par for goods.

☞All orders receive prompt attention.

JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1857.

THE WITHERED HEART.
BY T. S. ARTHUR.

This is a large 12mo. volume, Price $1.00 with a fine mezzotint engraving, and is one of the most thrilling tales ever written by the author. It shows how a man may seem to the world all that is good and noble, and yet be a tyrant in his family, and finally send his wife to a madhouse.

We publish all Mr. Arthur's new books, also works of History, Biography, &c., for which we want Agents in all parts of the United States, to whom the largest commission will be paid, also an extra commission in the way of gifts.

J. W. BRADLEY,
48 North Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B.—Specimen copies sent by mail, free, on receipt of the price of book. Oct. 28, 1857.

REAL ESTATE OF DAWSON C. SMAWLEY, dec'd.—ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of a second alias order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be sold at public vendue or outcry on the premises on

FRIDAY, THE 18TH OF DECEMBER, 1857,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., a TRACT OF LAND, situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, bounded by Juniata river on the east; by lands of Swisheart heirs on the north; by Aughwick creek on the north west; by lands of James M. Bell on the south; and by lands of Bell's heirs and Oliver Etnier on the south west, containing about TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, more or less; about one hundred of which are cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a TWO STORY STONE DWELLING HOUSE, with kitchen attached, a stone bank barn, stone spring house, tenant house, &c., &c. Also, on said premises, is an iron ore bank, orchard, &c., being the real estate of Dawson C. Smawley, dec'd.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale; and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser. Due attendance given on the day of sale by HENRY BREWSTER,
Adm'r of Dawson C. Smawley, dec'd.

Nov., 18, 1857—5t.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against DAVID H. CAMPBELL, of Marklesburg, are requested to present them properly authenticated, and those indebted will make payment to the subscriber, to whom said Campbell has executed a deed of Assignment for the benefit of creditors. JOHN H. WINTRODE,
Marklesburg, Nov. 20, 1857. Assignee.

TAX COLLECTORS—TAKE NOTICE.—The Collectors of County and State taxes for the year 1856 and all previous years, are required to make immediate payment of the balances due on their duplicates, or they may expect to be dealt with according to law.

The collectors of 1857 are earnestly requested to collect and pay over to the Treasurer the amount of their duplicates as soon as possible. Money is much needed at the present time and must be had.

JACOB BAKER,
H. L. McCARTHY,
G. W. MATTERN,
Commissioners.

November, 25, 1857.

STRAY HORSES.—Came to the premises of the subscriber at Water street, in Morris township, on the 16th of November inst., three horses, two large bays and one black—all work horses. The two bays are supposed to be from 9 to 12 years old—the black may be older. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

P. McATEER.

Nov. 20, 1857.*

WOOLLEN FACTORY and FARM FOR SALE OR RENT, in Jackson township, Huntingdon county. The Factory has machinery in good order for the spinning and manufacturing of yarns and woollen goods, turned by Stone Creek, a never-failing stream.

The farm consists of fifty acres of good limestone and bottom land, in a good state of cultivation, with an apple orchard, barn, and five dwelling houses thereon.

Information in relation to the property will be given by J. Sewell Stewart, Esq., of Huntingdon, or the subscriber at McAlevy's Fort, Huntingdon county, Pa. Terms will be made easy to suit purchasers.

ROBERT STEWART.

November 4, 1857-6t.*

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration have been granted to me upon the estate of Mrs. MARY RAYMOND, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd. Those having claims against her will present them properly authenticated, and any who are indebted are requested to make payment to me.

Huntingdon, Nov. 11, 1857-6t. JOHN SCOTT.

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.—J. B. LONG, would inform the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in Alexandria, where he intends to keep constantly on hand, and manufacture to order, all kinds of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c., which he will sell as low as can be bought in the country. Also, Buggys trimmed, and all kinds of Upholstering done in the neatest style.

Alexandria, August 26, 1857.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The young man now traveling through the county, with horse and waggon, selling Ready-Made Clothing, is no Agent or Clerk of mine, his representations to the contrary notwithstanding. I have no Agents or Clerks peddling Clothing for me. H. ROMAN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1857.

STOLEN!—The Store of the undersigned was robbed on the night of the 7th August, 1857, and among other valuables, the following were taken, viz:

Certificate of Register of Land office at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on Military Bounty Land Warrant (Act of 1855) No. 2117, issued to Studley Bisbee for 160 acres, assigned to me, and located Nov. 3, 1855, on E. ½ of S.W. ¼, and S.W. ¼ of S.W. ¼, Section Eleven (11) and S.E. ¼ of S.E. ¼, Section Ten (10) in Township 78, North of Range 39, West of 5th Principal Meridian. Also, Certificate of Register of Land office at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on Military Bounty Land Warrant (Act of 1855) No. 13070 issued to Sarah P. Wing for 120 acres, assigned to me, and located Dec. 13, 1855, on S. ½ of N.E. ¼, and N.W. ¼ of N.E. ¼, Section Eight, (8) in Township 82, North of Range 31, West of 5th Principal Meridian.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing the same, as application will be made by the undersigned to the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, D. C., for the delivery of the Patents which may issue on said Tracts of Land, when the same are ready for transmission. WM. J. GEISINGER.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1857-6t.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, Oct. 14, 1857. H. ROMAN.

NEW CLO

For the Farmer.

Edward Everett on Agriculture.

Hon. Edward Everett delivered an address before the New York State Agricultural Society, at Buffalo, on Friday, the 9th October. It closes with the following eloquent and instructive paragraphs:

A greater than Burke in this country, our own peerless Washington, with a burden of public care on his mind such as has seldom weighed upon any other person—conscious, through a considerable part of his career, that the success not only of the American Revolution, but of the whole great experiment of republican government, was dependent in no small degree upon his course and conduct—yet gave throughout his life, in time of peace, more of his time and attention, as he himself in one of his private letters informs us, to the superintendence of his agricultural operations, than to any other object. "It will not be doubted," says he, in his last annual message to Congress, (7th of December, 1796,) "that with reference either to individual or national welfare, agriculture is of primary importance. In proportion as nations advance in population and other circumstances of maturity, this truth becomes more apparent, and renders the cultivation of the soil more and more an object of public patronage. * * * * * * *

* * Among the means which have been employed to this end, none have been attended with greater success than the establishment of boards, charged with collecting and diffusing information, and enabled by premiums and small pecuniary aids, to encourage and assist a spirit of discovery and improvement." On the 10th of December, 1799, Washington addressed a long letter to the manager of his farm—the last elaborate production of his pen—transmitting a plan, drawn up on thirty written folio pages, containing directions for their cultivation for several years to come. In seven days from the date of this letter his own venerated form was "sown a natural body, to be raised a spiritual body."

Nearly all the successors of Washington in the Presidency of the United States, both the deceased and the living, passed or are passing, their closing years in the dignified tranquility of rural pursuits. One of the most distinguished of them, Mr. Jefferson, invented the hill side plow. Permit me also to dwell for a moment on the more recent example of the four great statesmen, of the North, the West and the South, whose names are the ornament of the last generation, Adams, Calhoun, Clay and Webster, who forgot the colossal anxieties, the stern contensions, the herculean labors, and the thankless sacrifices of the public service, in the retirement of the country and the calm and healthful pursuits of agriculture. One of these four great men it was not my fortune personally to behold in the enjoyment of these calm and rational pleasures; but I well remember hearing him say, with a radiant countenance, that there was nothing in the triumphs or honors of public life so grateful to his feelings as his return to his home in Carolina, at the close of the session of Congress, when every individual on his plantation, not excepting the humblest, came out to bid him welcome and to receive the cordial pressure of his hand. I was often the witness of the heartfelt satisfaction which Mr. Adams enjoyed on his ancestral acres, especially in contemplating the trees planted by himself, thousands of which are now scattered over the estate. While he ministered in this way to the gratification and service of other times, he felt that he was discharging no small portion of the debt which each generation owes to its successors. At Ashland, in 1829, I rode over his extensive farm, with the illustrious orator and statesman of the west; and as the "swinish multitude," attracted by the salt which he liberally scattered from his pocket, came running about us, in the beautiful woodland pasture, carpeted with that famous Kentucky blue grass, he good humoredly compared them to the office-seekers, who hurry to Washington at the commencement of an Administration, attracted by the well-flavored relish of a good salary. Mr. Webster, reposing on his farm at Marshfield, from the toils of the forum, and the conflicts of the Senate, resembled the mighty ocean, which he so much loved, which after assaulting the cloudy battlements of the sky, with all the seething artillery of his furious billows, when the gentle southwest wind sings truce to the elemental war, calls home his rolling mountains to their peaceful level, and mirrors the gracious Heavens in his glassy bosom.

* * * * * * *

One more suggestion, my friends, and I relieve your patience. As a work of art, I know few things more pleasing to the eye or more capable of affording scope and gratification to a taste for the beautiful, than a well situated, well cultivated farm. The man of refinement will hang with never-wearied gaze on a landscape by Claude or Salvator; the price of a section of the most fertile land in the west would not purchase a few square feet of the canvass on which these great artists have depicted a rural scene. But nature has forms and proportions beyond the painter's skill; her divine pencil touches the landscape with living lights and shadows, never mingled on his pallet. What is there on earth which can more entirely charm the eye, or gratify the taste, than a noble farm? It stands upon a Southern slope, gradually rising with variegated ascent from the plain, sheltered from the northwestern winds, by woody heights, broken here and there with moss-covered boulders, which impart variety and strength to the outline. The native forest has been cleared from the greater part of the farm, but a suitable portion, carefully tended, remains in wood for economical purposes, and to give a picturesque effect to the landscape. The eye ranges round three-fourths of the horizon over a fertile expanse—bright with the cheerful waters of a ripling stream, a generous river, or a gleaming lake—dotted with hamlets, each with its modest spire; and, if the farm lies near the coast, a distant glimpse from the high grounds of the mysterious, everlasting sea, completes the prospect. It is situated on the high road, but near enough to the village to be easily accessible to the church, school-house, the post-office, the railroad, a social neighbor, or a travelling friend. It consists in due proportion of pasture and tillage, meadow and woodland, field and garden. A suitable dwelling, with everything for convenience and nothing for ambition, with the fitting appendages of stable, and barn, and corn bin, and other farm buildings, not forgetting a spring house with a living fountain of water—occupies upon a gravelly knoll, a position well chosen to command the whole estate.

A few acres on the front, and on the sides of the dwelling, set apart to gratify the eye with the choicer forms of rural beauty, are adorned with a stately avenue, with noble solitary trees, with graceful clumps, shady walks, a velvet lawn, a brook murmuring over a pebbly bed, here and there a grand rock, whose cool shadow at sun set streams across the field; all displaying, in the real loveliness of nature, the original of those landscapes of which art in its perfection strives to give the counterfeit presentment.—Animals of select breed, such as Paul Potter, and Morland, and Landseer, and Rosa Bonheur never painted, round the pastures or fill the hurdles and the stalls: the plough walks in rustic majesty across the plain, and opens the genial bosom of the earth to the sun and air; nature's holy sacrament of seedtime is solemnized beneath the vaulted cathedral sky; silent dews, and gentle showers, and kindly sunshine, shed their sweet influence on the teeming soil; springing verdure clothes the plain; golden wavelets, driven by the west wind, run over the joyous wheat-field; the tall maize flaunts in her crispy leaves and nodding tassels; while we labor and while we rest, while we wake and while we sleep, God's chemistry, which we cannot see, goes on beneath the clods; myriads and myriads of vital cells, ferment with elemental life; germ and stalk, and leaf and flower, and silk and tassel, and grain and fruit, grow up from the common earth; the mowing-machine and the reaper—mute rivals of human industry—perform their gladsome task; the well-piled wagon brings home the ripened treasures of the year; the bow of promise fulfilled spans the foreground of the picture, and the gracious covenant is redeemed, that while the earth remaineth, summer and winter, and heat and cold, and day and night, and seed time and harvest shall not fail.

KEEPING POTATOES IN WINTER.—Potatoes spoil in winter, if buried, from three causes. First and greatest, want of ventilation. Secondly, and nearly allied, dampness. Thirdly, and more rare, freezing. Farmers find most of their potatoes spoiled at the top of the heap, where they suppose they became frozen: but this is not the usual cause; the damp, foul, steamy air ascended there, and could not escape, and this spoiled them. A hole made in the top, with a crowbar, and closed with a wisp of straw, would have allowed egress to the confined air, and saved the potatoes.

The best way to secure potatoes out-doors, is to make large heaps, say 50 or 60 bushels: see that they are dry and clean, by digging before wet weather comes on; cover them all over with *one foot of packed straw*, and three inches of earth. The straw will prevent dampness, and the few inches of earth will favor ventilation. A farmer who raises many potatoes, and practices this mode, does not lose a peck, on the average, in 50 bushels.

BRILLIANT PROSPECTUS!

FOURTH YEAR OF THE
COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

The famous Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings! Purchased at a cost of $180,000! And Powers' world-renowned statue of the GREEK SLAVE! Re-purchased for *six thousand dollars*, with several hundred other works of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture and Bronzes, comprise the Premiums to be awarded to the subscribers of the

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,

who subscribe before the 28th of January, 1858, at which time the awards will take place.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Every subscriber of *three dollars and* 36 *cents* is entitled to a copy of the large and splendid Steel Engraving, entitled "MANIFEST DESTINY," also to

A copy of the COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL one year, also to
A Certificate in the Award of Premiums, also
A free admission to the Dusseldorf and Cosmopolitan Galleries.

Thus it is seen that for every *three dollars* paid, the subscriber not only receives a

SPLENDID THREE DOLLAR ENGRAVING!

but, also, the beautifully illustrated

TWO DOLLAR ART JOURNAL, ONE YEAR.

Each subscriber is also presented with a Certificate in the Awards of Premiums, by which a valuable work of Art, in Painting or Sculpture, may be received in addition, thus giving to every subscriber an equivalent to the value of *five dollars*, and a Certificate *gratis*.

Any one of the leading $3 Magazines is furnished, instead of the Engraving and Art Journal, if desired.

No person is restricted to a single share. Those taking five memberships, remitting $15, are entitled to an extra Engraving, and six tickets.

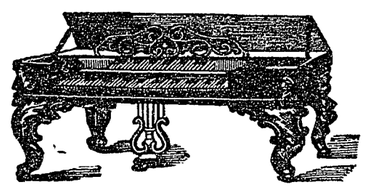
Full particulars of the Association are given in the Art Journal, which contains over sixty splendid Engravings, price *fifty cents per number*. Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who desire to subscribe, on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.)

Address, DUNBAR BROWNE, *Advocate*,
HONORARY SECRETARY C. A. A.,
132 *Craig-Street, Montreal.*

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST Stock of Fancy Silks, and Colored Straw Bonnets in town, are at FISHER & McMURTRIE'S.

CLOAKS, TALMAS, RIGOLETTES, Victorines and Head Dresses are sold at prices, which defy competition, by FISHER & McMURTRIE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.



PIANOS, MELODEONS & MUSIC.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!!

HORACE WATERS, 333 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE BEST BOSTON & NEW YORK PIANOS & MELODEONS.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF MUSIC MERCHANDISE IN THE UNITED STATES.

PIANOS from five different Manufactures, *of every variety of style*—from those in plain rosewood cases, for $200, to those of the most elegant finish, for $1000. No House in the Union can come in competition for the *number, variety* and *celebrity* of its instruments, *nor the extremely low prices at which they are sold.*

HORACE WATERS' MODERN IMPROVED PIANOS, with or without iron frames, have, in their NEW SCALE and IMPROVED ACTION, a *power* and *compass* of tone equalling the grand, with the *beauty* and *durability* of the square piano. The Press and first Music Masters have justly pronounced them equal if not *superior* to any other make.—*They are guaranteed to stand the action of every climate.*

HORACE WATERS' MELODEONS (tuned the equal temperament), *superior in each desirable quality*—can also furnish Melodeons of all other makers. Prices from $45 to $125; for two sets of reeds, 150; two banks of keys, $200; Organ pedal bass melodeons, $275 and $300.

MUSIC.—One of the *largest* and *best* catalogues of Music now published; *sold at greatly reduced prices.*—Music sent to wherever ordered, post-paid. Personal attention paid to all orders received by mail. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange for new. Catalogues sent by mail. Great inducements offered to agents to sell the above. A liberal discount to dealers, teachers, seminaries and clergymen.

Each Instrument guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase-money refunded. SECOND-HAND PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS constantly in store; prices from $30 to $140.

TESTIMONIALS FROM PROFESSORS AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with some degree of confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Having inspected a lage number of the Horace Waters' Pianos we can speak of their merits, from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality."—*Christain Intelligencer.*

Nothing at the State Fair displayed greater excellence in any department than the Piano-Forte manufactured by Horace Waters, of this city.—*Churchman.*

The following is taken from the "Christian Inquirer": "The finest among the many pianos at the Crystal Palace are those placed there by Horace Waters, whose instruments are always popular.

The following we take from the "Christian Advocate" (Memphis, Tenn.:) "The Horace Waters, Pianos are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material. From all we can learn of this establishment—said to be the largest in the United States—we have no doubt that buyers can do as well, perhaps better, at this than at any other house in the Union."

"Mr. Waters has been long established and is favorably known. We speak from experience when we assure our readers that his prices are below those usually charged for articles in his line."—*Jacksonian, N. J.*

"Your instruments are a sensible improvement upon American Pianos, and an honor to the skilful manufacturer. There is no doubt but they will be appreciated by the public and all admirers of true merit.—*Oscar Comettant.*

The treble is clear, pure, powerful, and very melodious, the base is deep, rolling, and sonorous: the middlepart is rich, and sympathetic, and possessing the power of singing, *i. e.* of uniting the sound of each tone, in a degree but rarely achieved."—*Henry C. Watson.*

For power of tone, depth of brass, and brilliancy of treble, together with accuracy of touch, they are equal to any make I am acquainted with, and I cordially recommend them to those wishing to purchase.—*V. C. Taylor.*

"Our friends will find at Mr. Waters' store the very best assortment of music and of pianos to be found in the United States, and we urge our southern and western friends to give him a call whenever they go to New York."—*Graham's Magazine.*

"We consider them worthy of special attention, from the resonant and exceedingly musical tone which Mr. Waters has succeeded in attaining."—*N. Y. Musical World and Times.*

"There is one which, for beauty of finish and richness and brilliancy of tone, equals, if it does not excel, anything of the kind we have ever seen. It is from the establishment of Horace Waters. Being constructed of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, and upon improved principles, it is capable of resisting the action of the climate, and of standing a long time in tune.—*Savannah Republican*, Savannah, Ga."

Waters' pianos and melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

C. L. Sholes, editor of the Kenocha "Tribune and Telegraph" says, "The piano was received in good order, and is pronounced an excellent instrument by good judges, the tone of it is particularly commended, as is indeed its external workmanship and finish, equal to any with its cost."

Speaking of the Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons at the Crystal Palace the "New York Disptach" says:—"A number of these pianos and pedal bass organ melodeons, from their great power, and fullness and richness of tone, attract the very general attention and commendation of visitors. Waters' "New Scale" *is recognized by* artists as not only a *sensible* but *important* improvement in pianos."

The "New York Express" says: "The Horace Waters' Pianos are pronounced by musical amateurs as a decidedly superior article in *all* the requisites of this instrument, and it is fast superseding those of other manufacturers."

The "New York Evening Post" says: "The Horace Waters' Pianos are *excellent* as well as *cheap*; but he has those of other makers, as well as second-hand ones, capitally adapted to limited means."

Says the "Knoxville (Tenn.) Standard:" "Mr. Waters has *long experience* in the business, and has gained a *reputation unsurpassed* for selling the best instruments in the country."

The "Sunny South" reaches us with the following:—"This gentleman is one of the most extensive music-dealers in the Union. His pianos and melodeons have obtained great celebrity for their *excellent tone and durable quality.*"

Says the "Valley City Advocate:" "We have taken a look at a piano which has just arrived from the celebrated establishment of Horace Waters, and must say that for tone and beauty of finish, it surpasses any we ever saw for the price."

Horace Waters' Piano-Fortes are of full, rich, and even tone, and powerful.—*New York Musical Review.*

"They are fully equal to any of the kind I have seen in the United States, and far superior to those of a similar make I saw in England."—*Geo. Washbourne Morgan.*

"I take great pleasure in announcing them instruments of a *superior quality, both in tone and touch.*"—*August Gockel.*

We don't know that we ever saw better pianos—pianos better made, of finer tone and of greater power—than we met with yesterday at the fair in the Crystal Palace. The finest among them are those placed there by Horace Waters, whose pianos are always popular."—*Times and Messenger.*

"The Horace Waters' Pianos now on exhibition at the Fair, have attracted a surprising degree of attention; they are unrivalled by any other instrument, in *perfect quality of tone and power.*"—*Courier.*

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are among the most celebrated and improved makes of the day. For power, brilliancy and richness of tone, elasticity of touch, and beauty of finish, they will not suffer in comparison with those of any other manufacturer."—*Thomas Baker.*

The "State Register" contains the following: "For beauty of finish, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, they undoubtedly *surpass* anything of the kind ever brought before the public. They equal in *tone* the *grand piano;* and being constructed of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, they are capable of resisting the action of any climate."

Says the "Evening Mirror": They (the Horace Waters' Pianos) are very superior instruments and the maker may confidently challenge comparison with any other manufacturer in the country, as regards their outward elegance, and quality of tone and power."

☞P. BRUNKER is agent for the sale of these Pianos, for Huntingdon county. He will attend to the unpacking and putting up of them, and keeping them in tune, for a year, free of charge. He will also see that every purchaser is satisfied. They will be sold as low as any other Pianos in the United States. Sept. 9, 1857.

THE GREATEST VARIETY of the richest styles of Dress Goods and Trimmings, can always be found at the fashionable store of FISHER & McMURTRIE.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS, the largest stock ever brought to town, are selling very cheap at FISHER & McMURTRIE'S.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28.)

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

BLANKETS, PLAIDS, LINSEYS, Flannels, at all prices, at the mammoth store of FISHER & McMURTRIE.

MOURNING COLLARS—handsome styles, just received by FISHER & McMURTRIE.

BUCKSKIN GLOVES & Mitts cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.
SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

McGILL & CROSS, Founders, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

R. HARE POWEL, Miner, and Dealer in Broad Top Coal. 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL. Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30 received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

FANCY SOAPS At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

BENJ. JACOBS has just returned from the city with a very large and full assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising a very extensive assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

His stock of CLOTHING for men and boys is complete, —every article of wear will be found to be good and cheap. Full suits sold at greatly reduced prices—panic prices—which will be very low.

His entire stock of Goods will compare with any other in town, and the public will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

As I am determined to sell my goods, bargains may be expected, so all will do well to call.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.
BENJ. JACOBS,
Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1857. Cheap Corner.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified, that the following articles were purchased by the subscriber, at Constable's sale, on Monday the 28th day of September, 1857, as the property of John L. Hoffer, to wit: One black mare and halter, one plough and swingle-tree, one harrow, five scaps of bees, three sleds, one bull, one wind mill, one grind stone, and one sow and six pigs, and that he has left the same on loan, in the possession and use of the said Hoffer.
Oct. 14, 1857. JOHN C. COUCH.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP WATCHES AND JEWELRY. Wholesale & Retail, at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 148 (Old No. 96) North SECOND St., Corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full Jewelled, 18 caret cases...	$28 00
Gold Lepine, 18 caret,	24 00
Silver Lever, full jewelled,	12 00
Silver Lepine, jewels,	9 00
Superior Quartiers,	7 00
Gold Spectacles,	7 00
Fine Silver do,	1 50
Gold Bracelets,	3 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils,	1 00
Silver Tea Spoons, set,	5 00
Gold Pens, with Pencil and Silver holder,	1 00

Gold Finger Rings 37½ cts to $80; Watch Glasses, plain 12½ cts., patent 18¾, Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.
STAUFFER & HARLEY.

☞On hand some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines still lower than the above prices.
Philadelphia, Oct. 14, 1857-1y.

IRON! IRON!—The subscribers have on hand a large assortment of excellent Iron which they will sell at cost for cash, LOWER than it can be had elsewhere in the county, with a view of obtaining a fresh stock on commission.

Our stock of Bar and Round Iron is complete. Also English buggy iron, oval, half round, &c.
Huntingdon, Oct. 21, 1857. JAS. A. BROWN, & CO.

IMPROVED PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT—A CHEAP, DURABLE AND PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING—PRICE, THREE CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT.

WM. LEWIS, *Huntingdon, Agent for Huntingdon county.*

This improved PATENT FELT makes a CHEAP, DURABLE and PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING, for CHURCHES, CHAPELS, PUBLIC HALLS, RAILROAD STATIONS, HOUSES, COTTAGES, VERANDAHS, FARM BUILDINGS, CATTLE and SHEEP SHEDS, and every other description of BUILDINGS, in lieu of Tin, Zinc, Shingles, Tiles, Thatch, &c.

It costs only a fraction of a Tin or Shingle Roof and is more durable, as it neither CORRODES, CRACKS nor LEAKS.

It is made of the strongest and most durable materials, and saturated with the best of Asphalte.

It is made up in Rolls, 25 yards long, 32 inches wide, and can be easily applied by any unpracticed person, with a few tacks.

It is invaluable for LINING the WALLS of WOODEN HOUSES, GRANARIES, BARNS, &c., as rats or other vermin and insects will not touch it.

IT IS IMPERVIOUS TO WET, and being a NON-CONDUCTOR, counteracts the heat of SUMMER and the cold of WINTER, equalizing the temperature within every building where it is used.

To the Agriculturist, it makes a CHEAP and EFFECTUAL ROOFING, for FARM BUILDINGS and SHEDS; a COVERING for CORN and HAY RICKS, also a DEFENCE for Sheep during snow, and in the Yard as a loose covering for Turnips and other Fodder in Winter—the use of this FELT proves a great annual saving to the Farmer.

It is suitable to every climate.

It is light and portable, being in Rolls, and not liable to damage in transportation.

When used UNDER TIN or other ROOFING, it forms a smooth body for the metal to lie tightly on, whereby the Tin wears much longer, not corroding beneath; at the same time DEADENING SOUND. Also being a NON-CONDUCTOR, it keeps the UPPER ROOMS COOL in Summer, and being WATERPROOF, prevents the Roof from LEAKING.

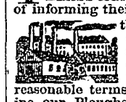
August 19, 1857.

MOLASSES—Three hogsheads prime SYRUP, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

PRIME lot of Farina, just received and for sale at McMANIGILL'S.

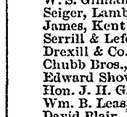
BALSAM SULPHUR for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that



they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which *can't be beat*—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves,—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal: Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.



All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.

Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.

100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold cases, from $1 upwards.

Also Pocket and Pen Knives of Rogers' and others' best manufacture.

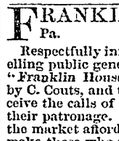
100 Splendid Port Monniaes and Pocket Books at 20 cts. and upwards.

3,000 pieces Wall Paper of the latest and prettiest styles, just received from New York and Philadelphia, prices from 10 cts a piece and upwards.

500 beautifully painted and gold gilted Window Shades at 44 cts. and upwards.

The public have but to call and examine, to be convinced that in buying of the above stock they will be pleased and also save money. Remember the place, corner of Montgomery and Railroad streets. WM. COLON.
Huntingdon, April 16, 1856.

NEW DRUG STORE.
DR. J. S. GRIFFITH, *Superintendent.*



HAVING purchased from Wm. Williams & Co., their stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints & Brushes, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fluid, Camphene, Turpentine, Alcohol, and a general assortment of Artists' Colors & Brushes, Spices of all kinds, Window Glass of all sizes, Putty, all kinds of Varnish, Japan, Copal, Nos. 1 and 2, Coachbody and Black Spirit, Pure Cod Liver Oil, for the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gout, Lumbago, Tetter, Chronic Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, White Swelling, Glandular Swelling, Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Rickets, and all diseases of the skin, by the gallon, quart or smaller quantity. the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, the greatest remedy for Baldness and purifying the Skin, of the age. John H. Patenthorp's celebrated cure for Fever and Ague. No Cure No Pay. Price $1. Fine Tobacco and Segars. All the above, with all articles generally kept in a Drug Store, for sale cheap.

☞Physicians Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.

Store, Market Square, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. HENRY McMANIGILL.
November 26, 1856.

WILLIAM HENRY LEAS. SAMUEL HARSH.
LEAS & HARSH, BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS, DES MOINES, IOWA.

We buy and sell Eastern Exchange and Land Warrants —select and enter land with cash or warrants—pay taxes —invest money—make collections—and attend to legal business generally.

ALSO,
LEAS & HARSH, BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS, LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.

One of the Partners has located at Leavenworth City, and will transact all business connected with the Banking and Real Estate business. For a few months yet, correspondents will address us at Des Moines.

REFERENCES:
W. S. Gilman, 90 Beaver St., New York.
Seiger, Lamb & Co., North Third St., Phila.
James, Kent & Santee, " "
Serrill & Lefevre, " "
Drexill & Co., Bankers, " "
Chubb Bros., Washington City, D. C.
Edward Showers, Carlisle, Pa.
Hon. J. H. Graham, "
Wm. B. Leas, Esq., Shirleysburg, Pa.
David Blair, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.
March 18, 1857-1y.

SPRING GOODS.—NEW STORE IN WEST HUNTINGDON!

WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a new store in West Huntingdon, near the old Juniata bridge, where he will be glad to receive the calls of those who may be willing to patronize him. His stock consists of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Queensware,
Hardware,
Boots & Shoes,
Hats and Caps, &c., &c., to which the attention of buyers is invited. Almost every article usually kept in country stores can be found among my stock. All of which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest!

☞Country produce taken in exchange for goods.
WM. J. GEISSINGER.
West Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, Huntingdon, Pa. J. S. MILLER, PROPRIETOR.

Respectfully informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has leased the "Franklin House," for several years occupied by C. Couts, and that he will be pleased to receive the calls of all who may favor him with their patronage. His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and every attention will be given to make those who stop with him feel at home.
Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

FANCY FURS FOR LADIES.—JOHN FARELRA & CO., (New No.) 818 MARKET ST., above Eighth, Philadelphia. Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in Ladies, Gentlemen and Childrens *FANCY FURS.* Wholesale and Retail. J. F. & Co. would call the attention of *Dealers* and the *Public* generally to their immense Stock of Fancy Furs for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children: their assortment embraces every article and kind of *Fancy Furs*, that will be worn during the Season—such as Full Capes, Half Capes, Quarter Capes, Talmas, Victorines, Boas, Muffs & Muffatees, from the *finest Russian Sable* to the lowest price Domestic Furs.

Your Gentlemen the largest assortment of Fur Collars, Gloves, Gauntlets, &c; being the direct Importers of all our Furs, and Manufacturers of them under our own supervision, we feel satisfied we can offer better inducements to dealers and the public generally than any other house, having an immense assortment to select from and at the Manufacturers prices.—*We only ask a call.*
JOHN FARELRA & CO.
No. 818 MARKET Street, above Eighth,
Sept. 16, 1857.-3m. Philadelphia.

SEGARS, SEGARS.—A large lot of the best Segars—consisting of Fire Fly, Opera, La Dulcipena, La Suiza, El Neptuno, and 10,000 other brands, —all the best that could be procured in the city, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

THE MAIN LINE SOLD.—GEISSINGER'S Store the head of Navigation, and his assortment now complete.

If you want the worth of your money, go to Geissinger's Cheap Store, West Huntingdon, Pa.. W. J. GEISSINGER.
May 20, 1857.

DR. SANFORD'S Invigorator or Liver Remedy, can be had at the cheap Drug Store of apr29 HENRY McMANIGILL.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BOUGHT AT PANIC PRICES!—AND TO BE SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES!
MOSES STROUS

Has just opened the largest assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, that ever was received at one time in Huntingdon, consisting of every article of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS OF ALL KINDS,
And a tremendous stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

such as Overcoats, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Jackets, Vests, Pants, &c.

Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps of all sizes for old and young.

GROCERIES of the best, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

The public generally are earnestly invited to call and examine my new stock of Goods, and be convinced that I can accommodate with goods and prices, all who are looking out for great bargains.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods. MOSES STROUS.
Huntingdon, October 7, 1857.

FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

LADIES' Collars and Undersleeves in great variety, at D. P. GWIN'S.

HUNTINGDON CARRIAGE AND WAGON MANUFACTORY.—OWEN BOAT, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public in general that he has removed to his new shop on Washington street, on the property lately and for many years occupied by Alex. Carmon, where he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of Carriages, Buggies, Rockaways, Wagons, and in short, every kind of vehicle desired. Rockaways and Buggies of a superior manufacture and finish always on hand and for sale at fair prices.

Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1854.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY. The subscriber, thankful to his friends and patrons, and to the public generally, for their patronage, still continues to carry on at the same stand, one door east of Mr. C. Couts' Hotel, Market street, Huntingdon, where he will attend to all who will favor him with their custom; and also keeps on hand a good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., &c., all of which he is determined to sell at low prices. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of all kinds will be repaired at short notice, and having made arrangements with a good workman, all repairs will be done in a neat and durable manner, and any person having articles for repairing, shall have them done at the promised time. By paying strict attention to business, and selling at low prices, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. JOSEPH REIGGER.

MAIL LINE from Mount Union to CHAMBERSBURG. The undersigned still continues to run a tri-weekly line of stages over the road between Mount Union and Chambersburg. Good horses and comfortable stages have been placed on the route, and experienced and trusty drivers will superintend the